



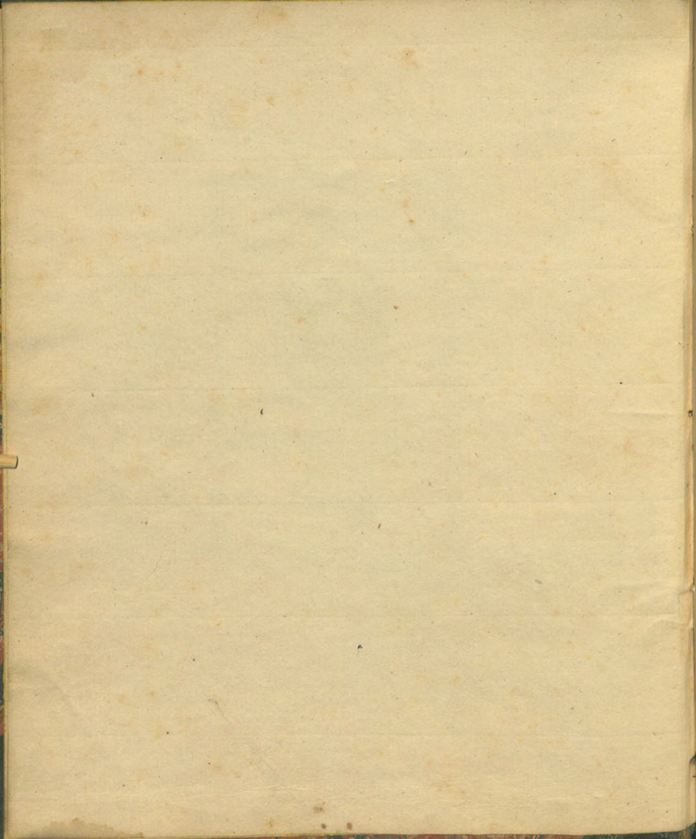
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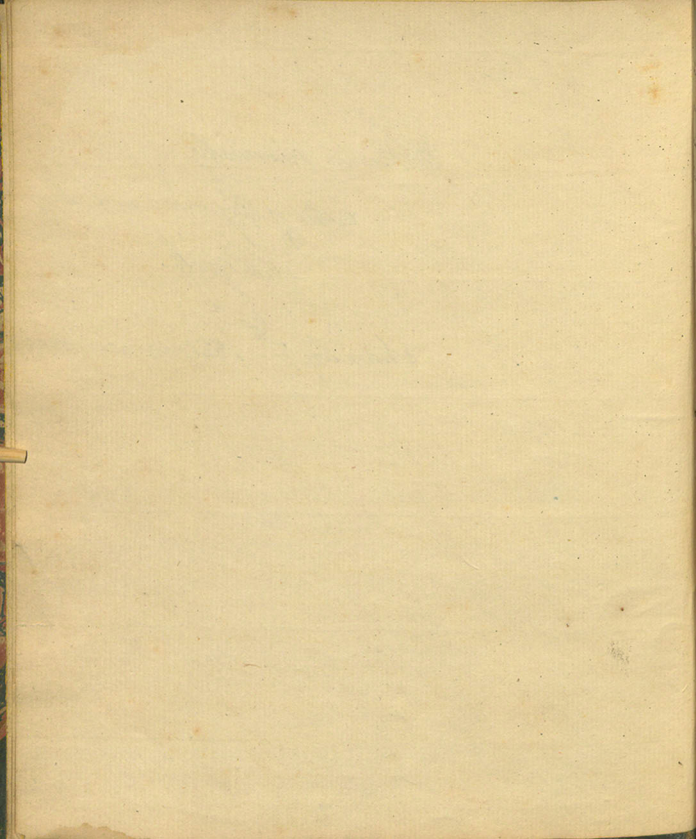
Notes
of a course of lectures on
the
Theory and Practice
of Physics
and Institutes of Medicine
delivered in the College of Physicians and
Surgeons of the state of New York
during the session of 1821-2 by
David Hosack M. D.



Charles Henssly.

College of Physicians and Surg-
New York.

November 7th 1821



The first part of the course comprises a review of the principles of medicine as
 proper then occupies himself with a survey of the humors of the frame. - Shall
 notice of systems of different authors - Sydenham - Boerhaave - Haller - Boerhaave
 Rush. - We take a review of the whole body without confining ourselves
 to particular parts. - The professor earnestly recommends to us the prac-
 tice of taking notes and illustrating the ability of various references.
 - Books recommended by Dr Hirsch. - ^{Practical} Diseases - ^{Practical} Diseases of the
 Lungs - Hirsch's ^{Practical} Diseases of the Lungs. - November 10th. - Review of
 Hirsch's ^{Practical} Diseases - outline of his plan to be pursued in the ensuing lectures.
 - all physical influences will be remarked - we shall also take into con-
 sideration the means which the constitution possesses of opposing these dis-
 eases. - Circumstances of diet will also be regarded. - Some slight
 references to the mental faculties as connected with local affections and
 position. - Reference to the local composition - bones - cartilages - ligaments
 by joints - but leaving that part of anatomy when the subject of disease. -
 - muscles - nerves. - Galen & present professor ^{of} medicine has agreed
 that no chemical analysis possesses the same properties as gastric juice.
 - Nature of Digestion - active juice - solvent property & not
 remarked by Dr Stensen of Sola liver. - Dr Hirsch supposes that
 fermentation constitutes the process of digestion, and that the gastric
 liquor is subordinate to this power of fermentation, and acts as an
 auxiliary. - The professor supposes that experiments of Dr Broussais

himself, and published in his inaugural dissertation, at Edinburgh.
various experiments have been made & by different calculators in the
powers of digesting varying very differently from one another and com-
puting its power from upwards of 200 down to 12 pounds. — *Spence*
Wile — *Pommet* gave — a substance to digesting.

Number 12 — adoption of animal magnetism — discovery of this
power in 1622 in the dog — and some years after in the human being.
idea of adoption of semi ductile — the nutritious part of our
food absorbed by the lactals ascending in the intestines termi-
nating in the mesenteric system which was then emptying in the
thoracic duct discovered ^{about some time,} ~~some time~~ terminating in left subclavian
vein. Blood while yet out of the vein is termed chyle. Circu-
lation of blood first discovered by Dr Harvey in early part of 17th
century and not published until some years after. It was
asserted that secretus many years before was aware of this
discovery — he only knew the circulation through the lungs,
which chyle as he says was to exit by various pores.
Some other authors approached to the truth, but Harvey first
completed the discovery. Lungs — situated in the thorax, and
protected by the heart bone, ribs and other spine. Different veins
the experiments of Dr Priestley — exposing blood in bladders to
different gases. — Reasoning he made also some experiments
on this subject — Different veins as respects the formation

of exhalation.

It is presumed that 12 oz of carbon are ejected ⁱⁿ one day from the lungs. We have now traced the course of the aliment through the system. — Secretions — different ^{are} — but commonly supposed that glands are not always necessary for this purpose but by means of repels, as we find secretion of food in parts where there are no glands. The testicles of a horse is completely made up of a congeries of repels. November 13th. We know of an animal breathing merely by the lungs without heart, as mentioned by Humphrey Davies. There is another set of repels when during it is to take up substances which are deposited in the body, termed absorbents ^{or} lymphatics, discovered in the year 1650. and ^{farther} discovered about a century since from the action of absorbent repels on the surface of the body. Little Fontana found that his body was heavier after walking in a moist atmosphere all night under the action of a strong fogger. In Wright's narrative we find some cases of nourishment acting upon the body, above the then was no means of procuring food to take into the mouth. Before the time of the Hunter's observations was thought to take place by the ^{respiration} ~~absorption~~ of acids. We are told by Blumenbach that we live by absorption 2 lb daily.

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Glands and exhalent vessels separate these substances which are
superfluous in the system. ^{Excretory} The excretions of bile of Sir Bernard Thomas,
all brands it appears that sport an excretion in the blood vessels
of the living animal. The air consists chiefly of carbonic acid gas. The
matter of perspiration is evidently of a saline character. — Analyses
of urine — Water — murexide of ammonia — phosphate ammonia — uric
acids. The body may be considered as in a perfect state when all
its functions are regularly carried on. The functions are divided into
vital — animal and natural. — History of disease, as compre-
hending the symptoms and causes of the disease — to be noticed with
great accuracy — every accompanying circumstance to be taken into
consideration. — November 19th 1821. We must carefully have recourse
to the nature of every symptoms and every cause, as we seldom fail, we
administer any emetic with great danger, in below remittent we
must repeatedly employ any emetic as we can not cure without.
Let then the characteristic marks of the disease never be neglected. — The
most subject of our attention is the causes of disease. There are
a variety of combinations and dispositions in the human body —
temperaments — of these physicians commonly enume-
rate 4 — sanguine — choleric — phlegmatic and melancholic. Dr Cullen
has endeavored to ascertain the precise causes of these temper-
aments. His sanguine temperament is denoted that which
is marked by a great excess of blood, sunken air

a plethoric countenance - large veins and such like character. The
 hair - likewise partakes of it, being largely furnished with blood
 & pale effluvia - to the hair. Healthy state of the stomach, & ^{primary}
 organs of digestion, generally accompany this state of things. The diseases
 of these persons are somewhat marked - needing generally large eva-
 cuations. - melancholic temperament - connected more fully
 with the state of the nerves - accompanied frequently with enthusiasm
 character. In consequence of this sensible state of feeling, they are
 more readily the subjects of diseases. Consumptions is less frequent in
 persons of this description. Generally a buoyancy of spirit - elevated
 state of mind. - choleric temperament - marked by an insatiable
 of temper - quickness of manner. It appears compounded of the melancholic
 and sanguine. - Phlegmatic - marked by great apathy of feeling -
 morbid torpor. Their constitution is also slow, and on this account
 frequently marked by a phlegmatic habit. Their diseases are those of old
 age with retarding life. - As is common remark males are less
 susceptible of impressions than females, while females are more
 liable to external influences. There is a national temperament
 also to be remarked. - Numb. 15. 1821. Querer we know
 under the influence of temperament are frequently conveyed prominent
 to children, and endure themselves at an early period of life. -
 Puzospa Hervey does not think that goit and scrofula are posi-
 tively hereditary, but depending upon a line, and also

circulating - glandular obstructions. In some cases Dr Rossack has
relieved these ^{suppurative} tumors ^{of long standing}, by the application of a blister
kept up for a long period. Epilepsy is another disease of this
hereditary kind - which we must carefully distinguish from the erysip-
elated inflammation of childhood. - Epilepsy - arising from a peculiar
conformation of brain and nervous system is also hereditary. - There is
another class of diseases contracted during the fetal period - that is,
which are contracted by the mother during pregnancy. Small pox
and lues venerea are imbibed in this manner. - A very remark-
able cure of small pox is related where the wife, having since the
disease tended her husband while exposed with the malady, she
escaped the disease, but the child was born diseased, covered with
the eruption of small pox. Scabulous has also been communicated
in this manner. Some diseases are contracted at the breast
during the period of lactation - communicated to the child. -
Diseases ~~and~~ of particular class - are incident to different stages
of life. - Febriles during the period of ~~life~~ youth. Convulsions
from an imperfect closure of the foramen cecum. Great pressure
of blood on the brain in an early age will produce apoplexy,
sometimes palsy. - In the more advanced age we find dif-
ferent defects - from a relaxed motion forming gravel, stone
and such malachies. - ^{of female 18th} In speaking of phthisis, The ^{prognosis} ~~prognosis~~
merely reminds that in cases of phthisis in aged women after

the apertures of the meninges - a small blood letting and blisters to the chest will very often afford immediate relief. - We must always take into consideration the influence of climate ^{of these of the south} - producing obstructions of the meninges - deep, and not much of an inflammatory character. Thus, persons of the description will not bear the same degree of evacuation as those of the more northern latitudes. Those of more northern latitudes are subject to diseases of an inflammatory character, when any active depletion system becomes very necessary. The inhabitants of the northern latitudes do not require the same thoracic treatment as those of the south, after great indisposition. Phthisis pulmonalis occurs much more frequently on the sea board than in the interior - than persons sent in the interior are frequently relieved of these affections. - Putrid effluvia - of animal and vegetable decomposition - vapour of marshes - and such exhalations also produce disease - commonly fevers of remittent and intermittent character. - In like manner concentrated human effluvia are productive of disease. The fumes of charcoal and other acrimonious substances when mixed with common atmospheres are often the unsuspected causes of disease. - Some affections of remittent character have also occurred in persons who employed themselves in operations of lead works. - mercury employed externally has also produced convulsions. The idea supposes that since the use of mercury in large quantities, hydrocephalus has become much more frequent. There is not a question

mines are also subject to the paralyzing effects of mercury. —
November 17th, 1821. With respect to mercury — the physician observed that
in Syphilis the most proper form of mercury is that which salivates
in the longest terms. Arsenic — also which employed externally, although
sometimes very dangerous in the removal of tumors — must be used with
very great caution. The fumes of arsenic in manufactures in great Bri-
tain — are also very noxious — therefore, as it almost invariably shortens
their life the manufacturers are paid enormously for that labor.
Others — have suffered & stone cutters and persons of this description are
liable to certain affections particularly consumption of the lungs, from
inhaling the dust from these materials. Indeed, all men engaged in
any particular occupation are most generally, subject to special
complaints. — as my curran case is related by the late Dr. Cullen of
Glasgow Island — where a young lady, suffering under chronic dyspepsia & emesis,
the emesis was retracted, and thrown from the stomach on a perfect
condition, containing the mucus. It was also discharged from the
stomach. — another article which should demand our attention is the
nature of our diet. The most remarkable instances of longevity are
found among those who live wholly on vegetables — see Brahmins.
Immense food taken in excessive quantities, by furnishing an ex-
ceeding degree of stimulus super to inflammatory complaints.
and excessive use of nutrient persons produces eruptive affections,
particularly of venereal character. — On the other hand

Poisonous substances constitute another class of diseases. Alkalies are frequently used for the purpose. The excess of exercise or injurious to the system—as on the contrary great indolence. The excess of intensity of the mind is apt to produce disease, as on the contrary of excessive mental indolence. Sudden changes of dress & not suited to the climate are a frequent source of disease. Count Rumford speaks that wearing flannel the whole year relieved him from a pain in the breast which he had been long afflicted and strenuously recommends it. Dr Keen of Edinburgh has lately published a treatise on Expectorates, where he recommends the use of a flannel sweater in that complaint, of which he has seen great benefit to arise. Sleep, when confined to great excess is in itself a cause of disease. The Professor does not believe that the process of digestion or assimilation and absorption are carried on more fully and rapidly during sleep as is commonly said of phlegmon. Winkler &c. There is a distinction always made between perfect and imperfect sleep. In the latter stage we are in a condition termed dreaming. In this state some ones or more of the mental faculties are awake. Our passions are frequently awake. Some situations are peculiar—more usually the ^{upward} affection which takes place after the reception of an hearty meal. The stomach and distended presses against the diaphragm which last presses against the lungs and prevents inspiration. By a different portion of sleep, all the animal functions become changed. When the sleeping state, the body needs time to enable it

to preserve those properties which render it so pollery engaging such refuse. The
duration of our sleep is very much a matter of habit. The purpose of the mind,
if an undue exercise prove the source of disease - as melancholia - dyspepsia - a debili-
tated state of the system - a diminished power of absorption and even mania may
be induced. John Hunter died from a sort of asper - on consequence of some influence
from a surgeon as regarded the asper alleged, his asper conduct in respect
to some appointments. By this means jaundice has been occurred, by a
operation of the bilious affections. Complaints of the chest are peculiarly aggravated
by these affections of the mind. Dear, by inducing irritability of the nervous
system has frequently produced miscarriage. Perhaps relates a case where
a person had his bowels affected, merely by the sight of his medicine cup.
November 22nd - Other causes of disease are those arising from excessive rearing,
producing irregularity of digestion - general debility - Perhaps in connection with
undue to excess produces greater change than almost any other excess. Another
excess is that of self pollution - producing head aches - pains in the loins, and
about the midriff - ^{sometimes} mental ~~disorders~~ become much increased - great
bodily heat - involuntary emission of semen. ~~very~~ a very strict regimen
in the above d. under these circumstances - Strongly stimulates
with tonics - particularly turpentine and balsam which particularly affect
the urinary organs. The Doctor has found the duration of continuing
very useful under such circumstances. We have then examined the
combination of the causes of disease - The body is enclosed with a
cutaneous ~~of~~ power of renewing itself when suffering change meet - this

the Greeks included under the term *asthenia* - *asthenia* now termed
 as *moderata natura* - Some physicians deny altogether the power of
 the power, while others adhere to it altogether neglecting the action of medicine.
 The power is altogether unwilling to the action of remedies but is not common
 only to be wholly relaxed - again the effects of nature frequently ag-
 gravate the complaint - as a puncture of the nose produces loss of voice and
 in many other manners. - November 23rd 1821 - We now enter upon the
 more immediate object of this course of lectures. - The order of arrangement
 in diseases with their different classifications constitutes the science of *Nomenclature*.
 In natural history we spend a great reason for arrangement - for instance
 there are upwards of 50,000 species of plants, which could never be reported
 in the memory without the assistance of such arrangement. The first idea
 of a classification of diseases by their resembling character, as well as those which
 distinguish the one from the other - are entertained by *sympathy* and *trans-
 mission*. The author ^{has} distinguished diseases according to ^{different} ~~distinct~~ principles.
 Some according to seat in the body - some according to duration, as
 acute and chronic. Sauvage first carried into effect the idea of *Sym-
 ptomatic* - not without great exalting his plan to be abandoned. - a meth-
 odical arrangement was next produced by *Boissier* - he was followed
 by *Kögel* - he was followed by *Segur*. Dr. *Blackwell* also attempted
 some methodical arrangement - next came forward the arrangement
 of *Willis* - which has been universally receiving. We pass on the
^{names} of *Boissier* and *Darwin*. - A system has lately been

published a year or two since by Mr. ^W & Good of London, founded altogether
as he intends ^{all} upon phlogistical principles. — Some physicians ~~often~~ have
applied all neurological engagements — as tending to reduce every thing to mechanical
principles — a principle founded upon relations to custom & science is not. The things
are true — but its class must not consider the good coming from its paper
are. — ^{Hamilton} Some observations on the morbid of Dr. Keilley. — The Professor asserts
— The good intention that the professor is too general a class — he has therefore omitted
it altogether. The class of meninges contains also some diseases which do not at all
belong to them, as choleste — choleste malum. — In his & phlogistical he enumerates
dysentery — a disease where there is the very essence of his great discharge — where there
is great constipation. His class cachexia — does not contain all those diseases which
are from a ~~not~~ vitiated habit of body — as malleus sperm. — In his class
Impetigines he includes diseases which are not accompanied with any
eruption, as jaundice and scurvy which is attended with mottled spots
which degenerate into ulcers, but not attended with eruption properly so
called. His class fevers contains many diseases which are general in their
character, and omits those which are altogether local. Novmber 26th 1821
Further remarks on Keilley's neurology — In his phlogistical he neglects
those pulmonary — as well as many other inflammatory diseases. In his
exanthemata he places pox — which is a febrile disease and only
accompanied as are many other fevers by eruptions. In his phlogi-
stical he has omitted hepatitis — or a bloody discharge from
the — his phlogistical sometimes in yellow and typhus

fevers. — The syndrome includes those which is only a symptom of some other — and a species of endo-ferment. In the vaccine — for a long time we neglect these species of fever — of the parvularium — others — & have instead of 4 classes has made 8 — 1st fevers truly so called — and not gelid fevers as they occur in almost all maladies. — 2nd class — the term Phlegmasia 3rd class. Luetonia — all cutaneous diseases are enumerated. 4th Profluvia — including eruptions of blood and eruptions natural eruptions & Phlegmasia suppurativa. 5th class. Scabres. 6th class. Eruptions — 7th class. Localities, including a great range of surgical observations — On the nature of fevers — go from generally learned from fevers to fever, one of the most common and dangerous affections to which the system is liable. — What a fever? a question of difficult solution. — we will endeavor to ascertain somewhat its nature by regarding its symptoms. The term symptom is of Greek origin — which distinguishes every disease from all others — diagnostic symptoms than which none as a distinction between two diseases. — Cullen's definition of fever. — always occurring as he says per morbum — at least not in elevation or in kind. The definition is incorrect — many of fevers occur as even noticed by Cullen, without still. Still.

November 27th 1821.

Dear says. I say & Cullen, ~~commence~~ commences with languor and lassitude — then on profluvia denies, and asserts that fever frequently commences without being ushered in this manner. — some fevers

attack altogether locally in the first instance. Heat is not to be looked for in the first instance generally in the commencement of fever - as it requires some time to acquire that heat. Indeed it runs so much in its character, as not to be considered as a pathognomonic symptom. These varieties are not used by Sydenham, Cullen and other medical writers. The pulse has in all ages been considered as a pathognomonic symptom of fever - said not to be noticed by Hippocrates - at the time of Cullen it was much regarded. Boerhaave relies much upon the quickness of pulse - but it is not an infallible sign. Sometimes the pulse is slower in fever than natural. The rapidity & quickness of pulse is much regulated by particular temperaments and idiosyncrasies. In yellow fever (says our Professor) it sometimes occurs at the very point of death, there shall be no regularity and full force of pulse as in health. The pulse is also affected by the passions of the mind. As respects any particular symptoms - it can never be infallibly relied on, as always present.

November 25th 1821

We sometimes find greater frequency of pulse in the slighter affections of the body - than in high fever - where this condition of things is general and attended with much more danger. We now consider these symptoms which are common to all fevers. Fever says our Professor consists itself in all the functions - both mental and bodily. These symptoms do not all occur in every fever, nor one which is not occasionally absent - nor one which is not occasionally present - the manner of fever is sometimes sudden - as strongly remarked by Sydenham. Fevers occur most frequently

at night - particularly when occasioned by exposure to colds. Dr. Sudgee says that fevers occur much more frequently between 8 at night and 8 at morning than any other time. This is Puerperal fever. It is commonly attended in the first instance the nervous functions - a retarding the body and mind producing lethargy. These symptoms are accompanied by pain felt in the limbs, and frequently in the back of the head. There is also felt a general diminution to bodily and mental exertions - improperly termed says our Professor by a lulled ability. Convulsions sometimes precede an attack of fever. Stupor sometimes marks the cessation of fever. An exhalation of mind sometimes precedes fever - sometimes hysterical. November 2nd 1881

The external cause frequently causes the appearance of fever - as the eyes in particular. Sometimes arises an invisible action of the muscles of the eyes. The sense of hearing is also impaired - amounting great sensibility which is practically termed tinnitus aurium. The sense of feeling is also impaired - producing a loss of sensibility. This is more especially in the cold feelings of the patient. The heat in fever is also increased. The patient will complain of feelings of heat in particular parts, as a burning about the umbilicus - and in different places and early called visceral fever, but when the pulse does not denote this action - nor the skin. Such are the common forms in which fever exists the system.

* Dr. Sudgee considers fevers as arising from the state of the system. But these fevers will be produced by different irritations, or

related of our Professor, where as he mentioned a case of rigors arising from
atomic irritation. We may therefore imagine that all rigors are connected
with similar states of ~~the~~ nervous irritation - producing the perception
of the muscular fibres. - This irritation also produces an effect on the solid
of the vascular system - hastening the pulse from 75 the natural
standard to 100 or 105. - A fever commonly commences with a stricture
of the exhalant vessels - solivia & hemorrhic - tongue is dry - the papillae are
erect & consequence of the stricture of the exhalants. - The crani is small in
quantity - and pale - the bladder is preternaturally contracted. The urin
is contracted in fever, owing the entire anserious - it also becomes dry and
thick - the secretion being interrupted. The lungs also undergo a change in
this respect - producing hemorrhic expectoration. The ~~stomach~~ ^{liver} and stomach
are also affected - producing in the first stage stricture of the parts in the last stage
an increased secretion producing a catarrhis. Others also suffer the vertebrae
bone producing a diminution of the marrow - also a diminution of the milk.

Number 3rd 1821

The pulse is of different kinds conveying different sensation. One Poxyphoric
vicious is number of pulse. Hard - soft. Full - small - soft - Hard
Frequent - Slow - Regular - Irregular - Intermittent - Gaseous - when
the artery ^{seems} to bubble feel as if an air contained in the vessel - called by
Dr. Rush soap bubble pulse. In a good rule not to use a person
in feeling a pulse, whereby the one converts the sensation of the other.
The highly hope to contribute a new ^{shall} stroke to the art of medicine,

above,

as in reaching a vein, in a child's arm, ~~now~~ we are obliged indeed som-
 ously to bleed on the back of the hand. In an instance of Hippocrite,
 when the arteries at the wrist are small, the carotids and temporal are
 full and large. I saw some on its character - according to the part at-
 tacked, and according to the constitution of the patient. Thus ^{febrile} ~~febrile~~
 affections of will produce frequently local affections, as of the knee, the
 ankle. The scrota happens here to speak of hydrocephalus - maintain
 that this disease is very seldom idiopathic - most commonly symptomatic.

November December 1821

The second stage of fever, which we are now to consider - is marked by dry
 hot skin - glow of heat - the eyes become red, the mucous ^{of the}
 adnata enlarge, covering red blood - hands and feet long; the parts most
 visible become loaded with blood. The readiness to the excitement will
 be regulated in a measure by the instability of the patient. One extremely
 will sometimes be cold while the other is hot - even the local determined
~~affairs~~ affairs. The external sensor sympathy - and the mind is disturbed.
 Some before pale - a more high colored, being hurried through the heat
 rays almost like the blood itself. The absents are also acted upon
 and quivered in their operations, causing a obstruction of the quality
 matter. Anasarca of fluids are sometimes connected with a fever - and
 after fever ceases. The accumulation of blood renders the circula-
 tion more necessary - of purging and bloodletting.

The third stage of fever, termed the sweating stage we now consider. This is the effect of indirect debility. The exhalent vessels are weakened, and pour out their contents producing a diaphoresis or sweat. The skin changes its texture, appearing becoming moist and temperate, spot observable on the forehead and hands - they also become more cool by evaporation.

November December 3rd 1801

The fluids become (says our Professor) changed under the influence of fever. The fluids again become changed by the retention of those matters which ought to be thrown off - and retained become the cause of fever. They become changed again by the absorption of fluids matters which are contained in the body, as phlogiston of lime in bones. The intestinal discharges, under this condition of the system - what is a depressed state of the fluids, as well as in the effluvia from the lungs - lungs of a fetid character. The skin also secretes an unpleasant discharge, far different from the natural secretion. The cadaverous smell of the whole body also denotes a putrefactive state of the fluids. — December 4th 1801.

Continuation of Lecture of Humoral Pathology. — The doctor quoted several authors who accounted this theory - as Mottus - Scurvis - Pringle - Huxham. The recent discoveries of Hume and Brand have induced us to entertain in our pupils, one that this air is carbonic acid gas. The Professor denominates the change ^{or} which he advocates putrefactive rather than putrefaction, though he presumes the latter process may also take place under certain circumstances.

The experiments of Sir Eugene Home can also conclude on this point, as vapors of opium thrown into the veins produces sickness - gastric heaving, and colic - not at stomach, and would to cure the spasm.

The typhoid fever is frequently the result of fever of a different character long continued, — Decem^r 1821. — Some observation on the communication between mother and child. Since inflammatory disease will sometimes assume malignant types — frequently the marked typhoid character. The elder & bands introduce a case of pleurisy terminating in typhus. — Typhus fever consists of in fact evidence of exhausted state of excitement. — That in other fevers, as yellow fever, the stomach remains comparatively perfect, and the patient remains sitting up, while the head may be at his door. — In typhus fever, when the stupor appears at an early period of the disease it runs more especially from the determination of blood to the head, and when it occurs at a late period, it may be in part owing to an exhausted state of nervous excitement. Also in these stages, there is great mistaking, insatiable thirst — coma. In the 1st stage, although there may be some excitement, we must employ ^{condignants} stimulants, as wine and such a stimulant ~~condignants~~. — This stage of fever is also marked by opening of tongue — black generally — sometimes greenish — sometimes of reddish and more inflammatory character. The breath is badly offensive — some eruct — often sometimes

appear. Now when this advanced - the patient is unconscious of what
takes place in the own habit of body - then some and starts are in-
stantly changed. In some sometimes occurs about the penis - and some-
times fatal. Sometimes the bladder full of urine cannot contain
the contents, occasioning great weakness and distress of the patient. In some
on particular cases - or when by drawing off the water with sometimes
much ^{spirit} ~~water~~ the patient.

December 6th 1821

In the advanced stage of typhus fever - hæmaturia is more sometimes appear from
different places - as says some showing great loss of ~~ability~~ strength.
I think a sometimes found in different parts of the body, as præcordium,
occasioning great irritation of the heart - hæmaturia has even been found under
these circumstances. The eyes are kept opened - the sense of hearing is depressed,
the lungs not having power to act - effusions take place about the bronchæ,
and the air passing to and fro through the pleura, occasions the noise of
rattling, ~~rattling~~ the pulse is sometimes not even to be felt, wholly to the
deposition. There is a spasm of the muscles - occasioning great convulsive
movements - insensative tenderness. The pleura muscles also gain the greater
power - and then the patient is bent up in bed, the extremities being the
power altogether. The chest becomes hollow - The appearance of the deposition
horribly increases - and close the scene. ~~But~~ Inspection evinces
sometimes more effusions - excited state of brain. We are
now led to consider the cause of fever - disease of pharynx into
pericardium and remote. - The first then which is in the body,

the second than which are exanthematic. The remote are also divided into predisposing and exciting - the first, those which prepare the system for being then acted upon - the second are those which act more directly.

Is a knowledge of these causes, which is to direct our cure. Predisposition is sometimes hereditary - plethora is frequently the cause of fever - a cold produces dyspepsia. Predisposition may however be acquired, especially from other complaints - as of various kinds of dyspepsia in the same person a return of the same disease - is also even intermittent fever. &c. &c.

December 7th 1821.

among the predisposing causes may be enumerated as one of the most frequent, miasmata dyspepsia. - as one of the exciting causes, & then which operate immediately, we can say frequent colds. The direct effects of heat & show itself in an enlarged kidney. That form of fever, which appears in the southern states, under the name of miasmata fever, is ~~now~~ frequently compounded with yellow. In cold except the pleurisy & in dyspepsia it is most allied to the yellow fever - but still there are as strong lines of demarcation, as between ~~miasmata~~ ^{miasmata} and small pox. - Is an ^{interesting} fact, that the boiling of water, in very different atmospheres, remains in about the same temperature - there is occurrence of the condensation of the air in cold weather, by which we inhale a greater portion of air in any inspiration, and by the rarefaction of the air in a hot temperature by which at each inspiration we inhale a less portion of air.

[illegible]

as any cause of typhoid inflammation. — December 10th 1821.

In consequence of the stimulant effects of cold, some extraordinary debilitating effects of heat are much more readily observed to typhoid fever in summer than in cold climates. — Moisture is also ^{an} exciting cause of fever, as well as cold — ^{producing} ^{voluntarily} more ^{the action} ^{spontaneous} such ^{as} influenza, phthisis. There also however cold is produced by the more indirect action of cold, the consequence of exhalations.

The surplus use of animal food in a hot climate is an exciting cause of fever. & Concentrated human excrement is another cause of fever. Poplars of the marsh are a very exciting cause of fever. — Miasma of marshes are another cause producing both intermittent and remittent fever. The influence of these miasms is felt by the sedative action of the cold and moisture of these miasms. In the sunny counties of England, for example the forms of fever prevail much more. The constitution of the patient may also generate certain influences, favorable to such a condition, exclusive of the operation of marsh miasms. December 13th 1821

Beside marshes woods are a frequent cause of disease, from the moisture which exhales from them. They are at the same time also favorable in acting as a screen from a marsh when one is in their neighborhood. The cold of the night air is favorable to the production of these diseases. Temperate seasons and climates are more favorable to the action of miasms. —

Contagion is another source of fever - derived from real contagio to come
in contact - the original source of the virus - but more considerably, as
something specific, generated by the system of the sick man, and
conveyed to another, through the medium of the atmosphere. The
Pazepa in a letter addressed to Dr. Thomson in 1808, endeavored
to arrange these diseases under 3 different classes - 1.st those
which are partially contagious - the symptomized virus of the same,
as ~~step~~ ^{pox.} - 2.nd those which are acquired by contact
and by atmosphere - as small pox - measles - scarlatina - or
any other fever with virus, and at any season of the year - whether
law of the clime is generally that the disease commences
under it, one not to be had but once - 3.rd those which
are communicated only through the medium of an impure at-
mosphere, as plague - yellow fever. - December 14th 1821
If fault materials can produce the disease, why were the revolutionary
war, when the pestilence was immensely accumulated - and all our
public buildings - churches - Columbia college - were crowded
with dirt - so much so that our Pazepa in walking up the
steps of the church could not determine whether the steps were of
dirt, or of wooden structure. But how does contagion in-
crease the disease? The Pazepa believes it a chemical combination
between the virus ^{of the material} and the atmosphere, and then undergoes cap-
sule of living species. It has always occurred that after

case has occurred, goes several days before it multiplies thus -
this circumstance always occurs with respect to plague.

It is remarked by Dr Duncan and other European writers on the genus
that formicae are a most dangerous source of the disease than human
secretions - this our Professor asserts to be perfectly true - and relates
a true circumstance which occurred in the family of the wife of
this city - a son of the family had received a present of
a box from a mate on board a ship, which among other
things contained cloth which he had worn during his sickness.
On this occasion she called her neighbours to examine these
cloths - they were opened and every person engaged in the
task became sick of yellow fever, some died of black vomit.
I have now advanced to the proximate cause of fever - a source of
it leading to lethality - — December 15th 1821

I now of different positions on proximate cause of fever - I appreciate the
first medical writer - the greater number of fever says he arises from
bile - and according to the quality and quantity of bile numerous
types of fever. Celsus states - conceived that fever was owing to the
blood getting from the vein into the arteries. — And Hippocrates
Galen presumed that heat communicated to the heart was the
exciting cause of fever - or that fever would not exist, unless
it was communicated to the heart. — The Arabian did
little more than copy the opinions of the writers who preceded
them - little originally among themselves. — Jerusalem

presumed the body to consist of salt-sulphur-and mercury-and
to be every thing mutually to some chemical combination of the body.
It was common to see a Union of the mechanical and chemical philosophy
such was the sense and simplicity of Boerhaave and Stahl's.

The men they acted upon, rather in the opinion of John Haller
who conceived that fever was caused by some peculiar irritation of the
intestines. — Other opinions are found among the writers of 18th century. —
Adam Hoffman was one of the most considerable — the cause of fever
according to him, was a spontaneous action of the capillary vessels
of the skin. — The idea of Professor Linnæus was that it consisted
was the cause of fever, producing a spasm of the extremities of the ^{arteries} & ^{veins} ^{of the nose and many places} ^{of the body}.
The idea of debility in Professor Astruc was that it was a ^{debility} of the
debility — as drops — no fever arises. Indeed he denies that deb-
ility has any thing to do with fever. — The conclusion of an Hippo-
cratic respect me that ^{the} ^{debility} ^{is} the proximate cause of fever —
~~debility, fever is the Union and nervous system.~~

— December 17th 1821 — Treatment of fever — The symptoms
which arise in the attacks of fever may be divided into 3 classes —
1st Those which most generally arise in an attack, 19 & 20 cases —
2nd the labours colds contraction of the extremities. 3rd the
more considerable symptoms superadded to the above of the
proceedings, — 1st Stage — the common remedy to be employed in
the warm thus use — sage mint — and very frequently warm lemon
water — to be placed in bed — feet bathed in warm water —

patient will combat with less elation - for those fevers which com-
mence with heat (pituitous suppurative or catarrhal) suppuration a diffi-
cult course may be suddenly - especially, the best remedy -
sometimes - employing the stomach of property in moderate amount of
humours - as well as indigestible food - they also promote the
actions of the adjacent viscera and the lungs - and sometimes
of the stimulating effects upon the alimentary canal, producing catarrhs,
or else producing the effect of increasing the flux of mucus. The
Emetic the doctor prescribes a contribution of speciosa and an-
tising - water not to be more like the emetic has once
been operated - not before as is sometimes done. - after the
warm guest to mark down the ^{quantity} contents of the remedy - and
gently stimulate the intestines - if the answer not, some more
cathartic - also in the first stage of fever, warm fomentations are
serviceable - such as poultice to the catarrhal with warm unguent
of thimble may also be employed - as effects of leucoder - ^{which} ~~which~~
prefer the of warmness - mustard steep. External fomenta may
also be used as hot bath - or what is required, perhaps now
the stimulus, as a good common - bath of warm. -
But when the fever attacks after the 5th or 6th day - debili-
tation - often to be avoided in the early - but
an evacuation of the bowels - especially - once every other
treatment when the vital functions are affected - for the
is an appropriate line of fever. We are by no means

to uncoil the blood letting, became the character of antivenereal one
about to ensue. It is the state stimulatory cathartic, as to mind,
as calmed and palimpse to delirium from the head, while in
incase not ~~of~~ the stimulus of the system generally. Besides
paralytic carry off those materials which might otherwise be absorbed,
and forming fresh goods for excitement. — December 18th 1821.
Indeed, says our Professor (where there is a delirium to the head) cathartic
is highly proper — and the next step is the administration of an ene-
ma — the common enema will answer very well — composed of oil &
mucilage, ~~and~~ salt and water. When we wish to make the
organs more active — Glysters salt in place of common salt — Castor
oil in place of common oil —. Blister ^{one} is another important reme-
dy in the case of fever — particularly when there are local eleva-
tions — and is applied to the most sensitive parts of the
body. — Sanguifer — another important class — frequently not
to be used in the latter stages of fever — Sphum mendacium — which
is made more so by combination with antimony — into the stomach
is effective it is more agreeable when mixed with distilled
vinegar, rather than common vinegar. — Tartar emetic is
also very efficacious — in 2 gr of antimony — with 2 drachm of
juice of Tartar, divides in 8 parts — one every 2 hours. —
Antimonial wine rather doubtful — on account of being
made with different preparations of antimony. — also for
this purpose — especially when combined with calomel when

the is continuing - I am then the patient should take
some drinks - some without acids - as barley tea - toast water. -
The next is continuing a morning - acids in more small -
as lemonade - tamaric water - lemonade, 2 ounces of tamaric -
1 part of barley mace - vinegar - sugar. - We now notice
the treatment proper in 2^d stage of fever - has been properly
called, state of complete excitement - patient has pulse - in-
crease of heat - tongue furrowed - belly empty - motion
checked up - senses diminished or very enfeebled. - Can indicate
him a to begin the treatment - Blood letting if the disease
decomposes - keeps well in mind what is the nature
of the fever. Let us look also well to the remote cause
of fever. - and in looking let us well remember that the
lumpy coat may appear - a late form of malignant fever sub-
siding in fever inflammation - as well as in the last stage of
Etiology pneumonia - a much more certain sign is the dark
color of the blood - its more appearance. Another one also
useful - in small doses. Cathartics also very useful, especially
when there is obstruction in the alimentary canal - our Prescrip-
tion much 30 gr of pulvis purgans with 6j of castor oil. The
Saline cathartics are also very useful - it is presumed
that they act especially by cooling the body - like Rochelle
Salt - ^{Compound} extract of senna and iodo - the alkalies to con-
sist - The Phosphat of soda - has lately become popular

the system - given in such a which there is no common salt -
as also sulphate of magnesia - Epsom salt - The Glauber salt is
most active though most offensive - it may however be administered in
a little juice - as the ~~most~~ method of reducing the force of fever,
as by administering remedies which act on the ~~the~~ kidneys and skin.
Small dose of tartar emetic - answer all the purpose - as well as James
powder - in small divided doses - If the bowels have been well emptied -
the spiritus mundus will answer very well - Another medicine powder
is indicated in exhausting patients - not so highly esteemed by physicians -
composed of 20 grains of potash to substitute for one of the above. 2 ~~drinks~~
of the water. A decoction of potash - sal cathartica - has some effect
on the skin.

December 19th - 1841 -

We should be careful in administering decoction of tartar not to administer,
as the acid of the decoction of tartar with mercury will produce
catarrhs, may we give particular direction to stop its use if
it produces the effect - Cold water - an the importance
it is used - to the removal of uric (acid) an entire practice
and mentioned by Celsus and Galen) were indicated to
remove pains - as Whist of Jussieu - Lamer of Liverpool -
Jabron of Philadelphia - In some parts cannot do so in
the opinion of our Physicians - they are say, he to be supplied
perfectly, while there is great heat of the body - but if we
continue these experiments we can prevent the uric from
the skin. - There is still much advantage only complete.

little by throwing pouring cold water on the patient - as if as-
sured with the sponge - our Professor says that Dr Gregory of Rome
the latter plan more successful in relieving the heat. - in some
cases however our Professor thinks it & some borrow of says the tepid
water is more successful - When the perspiration is flowing - warm
drinks are to be preferred. - as we have already noted in two
cases - the Cupitum perspiration our Professor says - prefer
and expects that if any remedy is a specific in this case, to this
In the first of entosment - especially if typhoid symptoms
present themselves - a vegetable nourishment to be employed -
not even warm soup allowed. The temperature of the room
should not show 65 or 65. The ~~temperature~~ ^{room} ~~temperature~~ to be lowered
in our climate the use of a blanket more ~~climate~~ ⁱⁿ paper
in febrile cases - Breathing stage - up to
stomach to some pain - except a few of typhoid type - diff-
erent color of urine - If the evening flow be now enhanced
we would much improve our patient - be with to a extreme
relieving means are - taking of the bed etc - admission of cold
air - If the strength is much reduced - nourish diet -
gently stimulant - sage - pepper - never root - But
if we expect a return of the fever - should be made
to be initiated in every stage. Dr. Jones mentions you
to be employed. But sometimes with the evening
stage - there is some remaining fever - some in both must

cannot - may be in the bowels - however. - December 27th.

If it appears to a man, mutation exists - we must endeavor to bring the general into a lower degree of means of Motion - It is forming the practice to delay Motion till the last stage of fever - and the frequency is subsiding - and ending in the last stage of fever they are seldom successful, but for the relief of particular symptoms. They are to be applied to the most tender places behind the ear - chest - pit of the stomach - if the fever has been so severe they may be ~~also~~ applied to the face - arms - if the mutation still exists - from counter current - and apply them to the legs & other places. It is quite long essay. If the success act, we are to apprehend some form of fever - viz. typhoid symptoms - pulse becomes more frequent small and irregular - every external stimulus increases the irritability - continuance of some particular fever becomes himself more irregular - humors more disturbed - commonly torpid - morbid tenderness - coma - delirium - incontinency & incoherence. The effects of climate and season may help to produce the state of things, and maintain them. The peculiar fever is made typhoid at Columbus and Albany. The treatment of the typhoid fever now comes under our notice. To what does it consist? In the effect of low continued excitement - producing great debility. The state of the system is to be counteracted by Tonics and stimulants - A person sometimes administered in this

state - as is extremely injurious - according to our Prescrip. It may
induce much great suffering and disturbance of the nervous system to
reasonably be administered - or to induce a discharge. -
Mercury is a plentiful remedy - and if not exhibited should
be experienced with opening its usual effects upon the skin.
But in the great number of cases, mercury will hardly
produce salivation and if it does not - it will inevitably
do harm. - The effluvia absorbed in the case produce
badly as mercurials as the volatile alkali, and ether. The former,
an antidote of ammoniac - or a pure ammoniac with spirit
of lavender. The latter either the sulphuric or ~~carbonic~~ ^{nitric} pre-
paration. But the permanent stimulus is not to be used
as Peruvian America with spirit of lavender. Because of the
former not as of latter. But the ^{nitric} spirit of lavender
is a choice ^{to prefer} see 1 - ^{to prefer} spirit of lavender - contains of plant
of a root ^{to prefer} of about 1/2 pint of water boiled to a paste
- and rendered palatable by spirit of lavender - this
is the Prescrip. recipe. ^{Peruvian} ¹⁸³⁵ ¹⁸³⁵ of Peruvian bark is a
see with much root made into tea in a small quantity.
Peruvian bark is sometimes dissolved in the form of gas-
trel its adjuvant operation is not to be checked.
In the case of a child exposed to cold and wet
from the weather.

December 25th Boston - on the stage of fever recommends of
kinif - lullage - - on general useful in the typhoid state of fever
among - as well as in the typhoid state of yellow fever - the
inflammation of the intestines in case of dysentery - and in prostration
fever - they are general sedatives - On the principle of not
using the sedative to a local point - they do not act at the state,
because the sedation is very general and not so readily concentra-
ted - they are only the general stimulants - and for the
reason independent and renascent are very useful - at the
same time, the system is to be supported by the admini-
stration of generous tonics - especially wine - both species -
The diet of the patient at the stage of the chronic should be
vegetable - as best apt to produce fermentation - Who is
cannot procure wine - brandy with milk and sweetened - and
when delirium is a warning it, it may be warmed and mixed
with spice - as to quantity of wine - we may administer
from 1 to 6 bottles daily - while the low state of body
gives it him in less quantity during the evacuation of
even in this state we choose something of a re-
freshing - In the state of body - the patient will generally reject the
bark - and still cling to the wine - Here - although
the pulse is frequent - it will instance of being in-
creased be positively diminished by the use of wine
and the tone be restored - the point to which

we should carry our aim - is until the warmth of the
en thermometer be restored - the pulse quickened - and
where symptom of torpor and debility again supervene - the
doses of wine must be restored - our Prescrip. has also a
Sedative - viz. pulv. op. hypochond. symptoms, admodum
vise in large quantities, and with considerable benefit - as
we he reports that he knows of no fever which so readily
assumes the typhoid character - also in these cases -
spring from the carbonic acid which it contains is highly
useful - as well as opiate - but as there has both a ten-
dency to run through the bowels - they are sometimes
dangerous - therefore ^{they} to be used with caution - when there
is certainty that it would be good remedy - if char-
acter exists then let some opiate be mixed with the wine -
and in these cases small wine is very useful. - the
on the occasion we need some laxative frequently - and
the bowels it should be kept a evacuator at least
once in 24 hours - not by purgative administration of the
mouth - but by enemata - In these cases our
Prescrip. highly condemns the calomel and jalap of Hamiltons.
It may indeed be necessary to administer castor oil in
the advanced state of fever - but more commonly there
is a tendency to Diarrhea - the Purgative will not
even reach the bowels, if pushed far the more of danger

worthy of attention - the basis to be particularly attended to in the state - frequently a good deal of gas in the stomach - therefore calomel may be very proper in the condition - the Diet on the stage to be particularly attended to, meat to be gradually administered - started with boiled meat preferable the basis is a turning some nutritious matter - a roasted cyper - and milk soups - this diet should be a proportionate quantity of wine with other drinks lemonade - take her the flatulent - chocolate with spirit from the gassy matter - of allowing it to grow cold and the gassy matter which has risen to the top to be taken off the body and mental exercise to be well regulated - and gradually increased all these matters demand our attention - the general aspects of face showing some of an attention - a temporary anasarca - arising as our Paper thinks to a want of tone in the entrance ^{me} arterial and not absorption - in such a case preparation of wine - the ear and fontanels full - not of course with green syrup - a phlegm of the wine - Distinctly anasarca - also a very proper remedy - the Paper has found blood of some use in the case but the blood is the foundation of the system of occupying of blood in the absorbent system of body -

Some describe it as being, essentially in the same as a
compound of potassium - and potash - - Glandular swelling,
sometimes seen - arising from the very same ability operating upon
the glands - sometimes glands of the neck - more frequently
those of the u. spleen - - generally acute, are very unobscure
in reducing their importance - in some cases. The mind
also participates in these cases. The air has been given on description
of the - makes it to seem as a general irritation of the same and
hence an easy displacement of the body. - We now consider
particular cases - Explanation of terms Pneumonia - Empyema -
Crisis - denoting some particular determination of morbid matter
to some particular parts or part - commonly denoting a parox-
ysm - - also the contrary termed the opposite crisis. - For
then were the peculiar drops of the antiseptic - at which we
may gain some perception of the cure - as well as the evil
we do, in which the cure commonly occurs. - In the
practice usually we have divided the into subcutaneous - in-
terstitial and cutaneous. - I shall consider the subcutaneous and
interstitial as one - because they frequently mix with one another
by no means - sufficient reason. - I shall speak then
the subcutaneous and interstitial case from more - in-
not clear so - therefore we must be careful.

December 20th 1821

We define an intermittent, a species of fever arising most commonly from malarious miasma - differing into quotidian & a few paroxysms occurring at the interval of 24 hours - most commonly in the morning occurring once always - rather later usually about say 48 hours - accessions take place most commonly at noon - quatuor occurring at the interval of about 72 hours accessions mostly in the afternoon - Other malarious fevers as Hippocratic and non secretory - innumerate quatuor and septenaria - the Professor reports that he has frequently seen octenaria the accessions occurring say 8th day. In the form of intermittent relative above there are commonly but one commonly one paroxysm during the day - Walter has remembered that his few paroxysms do not occur frequently during the night - attributed to the circumstance of sleep, but not correct - There is a variety of intermittent fever - named upon the number of paroxysms occurring in one day - if 2 each day of attack - similitudine what we termed duplicate - if 3 in one day they are termed triplicate the author also another variety - that in which are one day the attacks in some - the following simile - this is termed not the duplicate, but double paroxysm. If paroxysms occur every day, probably more on the even day, but more mild on the odd days in their

triplicate - again distinct from the triplicate. Intermittents are
also divided into sub-continuous and continuous - where they almost
enter into one another. They are also ~~divided~~ ^{classified} by the
season and station are also divided into sporadic and true - the
former when the fever is not included in the season -
the latter when it is included within that time. They
are also divided into general and partial - the former
when the system is generally attacked - the latter when
the attack enters in one part. In some intermittents
there is great tendency to run into continuous than others -
the quotidian most likely - because the cold stage
is shorter than in the latter and is large hot stage -
and the other longer as an advance to the other forms in
the cold stage and short of degree in the hot stage.

Proceeding then the miasmata has hardly any perceptible effect
the continuance none at all. The usual intermittents
are more likely to become continuous than the autumnal.

The Treatment of intermittents are now rather and
divided into the treatment for during the chill and the
to be pursued during the apyrexia. In our treatment
of fever generally we now rather must be said
on the point - but in many remarks there is
called to see a patient during the chill we shall
administer more to the effect of administering opium,

and the may be done also at the commencement of the
first stage. To prevent December 25th 1821

In the first case in this genus - we must take away the com-
plete cause - whether much mucus - moist ground - or any
other cause - a removal to the sea air will frequently bring
them up. - In a just (say on Puffin) that intermittents
seldom occur without the sea shore - and the salt atmosphere is
conceivably much beyond the scope of the sea. In the treatment
of intermittents also the sea air is highly beneficial - In
many other diseases - as to whooping cough and in the local com-
plaints of children - it is frequently highly serviceable. But
we must endeavour to anticipate the chill - and for
this we have various resources - one is the administration
of camphor before the appearance of the chill - you may use
pleasant vehicle - and assisted by toxic clouds.

Laudanum is preferable to opium, as being more active.
If patients are put upon a stronger stimulus than the
above stated - the recurrence of the paroxysm will be prevented.
The a strong grip of iron wire - or some hot steam to
the ~~stomach~~ ^{stomach} ~~stomach~~ ^{stomach} administered as spirits of turpentine - capsaicin.
It was the practice of Adams to put the patient
in a ~~strong~~ ^{hot} bath - and he will assist the of admin-
istering a grip of iron wire to the patient while in
bed - the stimulus of current anti sanitation arose,

the purpose - as evident on the back - Local stimulants, as
Albates. have been found of service by rapidly [ing] the Progress.
The Emphysema calcidum has been used for the purpose - but of
course will sometimes act thus - The nervous system acted upon
by exciting the mind will operate in counteracting the returns
of a fever - tho' by this means that the inner remedies of case lay -
species well - mass of animals - Then all act under the influ-
ence of the nervous system - During the appearance -
tension are indicated - which have the effect of exciting the
vacuum, peristaltic motions - going upon the 1st nerve of the stomach
and probably also - says on Progress of the action in the glands
of the stomach - The Vene letters are somewhat in use
for this purpose - as stimulating saline - Esquithian percolated
Sulphuric melius - Turpina annua - Drontolochia serpentina.
another class of tonics, is when combined with an antispasmodic
principle - as Peruvian bark - self - pale and yellow.
The red is stuff is most effectual - but not consequence of
the great adulation in life frequently used - though the
pale is more commonly appearance - being cheaper and they are
not so much adulterated. We separate the tonics from
the action just principle of the remedies of means of quick & the

December 29th 1829

is preferable to administer the bark - if the stomach
will bear it in solution for 4 to 6 hours.

Another method is that of giving it in the form of sugar
as mentioned by Dr. Mott - another mode of giving it is home
made as introduced by Dr. Bailey of this city. Occasionally
we find the stomach so irritable, that it will bear it in
none of these forms - there we have recourse to the cold
infusion. When there is cardialgia or heart burn - the admin-
stration of lime or magnesia will be very serviceable as a remedy
of Lark to 8 grains of lime water - a wine glass full
every hour - a combined with magnesia. Sometimes
(Especially in infants) when none of these forms will answer,
we say use the large amount. The magnesia has
also been employed (sometimes) for the purpose, and with very
good effect - also the Lark, of the different salines -
chloride acid, tartar has also been used - particularly carbonate
the ad space solution commonly employed - this not to
be employed lightly - such sometimes produce an eruption
of a papular character on the face and swelling of the
throat - this thing to be stopped immediately should
appear. - Carbonyl has been used with effect in this pos-
ition - as well as soap - the latter, too slow a remedy
in the operation - but of great service also in another
one apprehended - of the brain and other organs - For
you have a form of violent convulsions - the dose
of the former is 10 or 12 that of the latter we cannot determine.

into more than 5 grs. - This remedy is not to be administered,
where there is any affection of the chest - or any kind of inflamma-
tion. - Give in continuation - in hot Phlegm. I have known you in-
stances - a making it an acetate - given with vinegar - all
proper success to be expected - ~~-----~~ Be most strict after.
- decidedly ^{by the heat} into the venous system - and also into
the venous system - a variety not noticed by physicians.
In the form of fever the change is not apparent - my men-
tion - the hot stage very long. - Many cases of the venous
fever occur without any chill at all - as apoth. Simplici ^{may} and
the medicinal writers. The venous remittent is character-
ed by many symptoms - as fever in different parts of the body -
foul tongue - laceration - yellow skin - yellow eyes - frequently
the haemorrhage - cutaneous eruptions. The state of things
remaining, without his being obliged to go to bed - he at last
returns to his bed - and becomes a self-manage.

December 31st 1821

In the treatment of this disease, our object is to simplify it
and take away that complication of causes which exists.
When there is great hardness of pulse with frequency -
bleeding may be proper - but not to be made
when typhoid symptoms show themselves. In these
cases still something is of use - and if the mem-
orandum sometimes chosen the disease of the malignant

character. - Either we also increase or then come to when
the intention and realize the following facts - after this it
the few still exists, we must endeavor to concentrate the
excitement - by emollient cataplasms and fomentations to the
part - local heated - nursing mother with sugar and oil
if the be not quite debilitated, cold washing may be used.
The bowels should be relieved from day to day by mild
opulent medicines - but if great debility we would prefer
a suppository - - Solubi. Mixture very beneficial - - Sometimes
removal to the sea shore is of very great service - If we obtain
a remission - we may with propriety use Linnæus. If the con-
vict be done - cold air admitted in the chamber is of service.
We found to state that the use of conatives has the
effect of the chill are frequently of service -

Distinctions in *parvulus* - - *Exanthema* - *Starchen* in *parvulus* -
a very often every parvulus is very unpleasant with some-
what great torpor - chilly feeling in great heaviness - dispo-
sition to sleep - if not relieved frequently ending in typhoid, pains
down the spine in *parvulus* the proper treatment in the earlier
stages - may also the great determination to the head in
children - Here we may use blisters to the extremities -
remission to the extremities - every cutting -

January 4th - 1822

The Professor again adverted to his favorite idea - that

of administering wine - as of treatment of the latter stage
of typhus fever, rather fine typhus as the consequence
of sweating - and other disease - a strong soap can be used
which will often save the patient - although the pulse be
small and rapid - yet by this means, the action of the
heart and vessels will be frequently reduced. - By sen-
sibly - we must be careful to distinguish this from
chronic diarrhoea, where there will be no abatement of mucus
and bloody discharges - Dysentery occurs most frequently about
summer and autumn - never assumes the remittent or inter-
mittent type of fever - unless it be primarily combined with
these forms - but otherwise always the typhoid form. This
chronic is contagious soap can be used and an impure atmo-
sphere - when the disease becomes more malignant and
spreads rapidly. Some have considered the disease contin-
uous only by its typhoid tendency - others again by its
mucous discharges - but this is only one source. An
impure atmosphere, especially where persons are crowded
together - as on ship boards - predisposes to and sometimes
causes the disease. When produced, it is propagated
by specific contagion, & really it so, says the Dr because
it produces again the identical disease. Contagion itself
is sometimes only a predisposing cause of disease, and
called into action by heat - cold or some other cause

comes. The most common exciting cause however is the
sudden application of cold in. Symptoms. Dysentery
appears in two shapes, along it is generated in the
system, and the bowels soon show the irritation, and
along the previous symptoms more fully occur - as shiver-
ing - uneasiness - gripingness. Wilson reports that the
disease frequently commences with diarrhoea - not true dys-
entery - but commonly with a sort of regular alvine
discharges - very small stools - the pain most common
ly felt about the umbilicus - & along the track of the
colon in that direction with griping. The lower track
of the intestine becomes the principal seat of the disease -
the alvine discharges along proceed one of the shape
of hardened nodules termed scybala.

January 5th 1823.

In most cases of genuine dysentery - the discharges are of a mucous and
bloody character - the thrombosis the natural seat of the in-
flammation is already - and the thick part thrown off. In
dysentery - the inflammation has been found to extend to
the ~~intestines~~ stomach - sometimes more when one is found
in the intestines - sometimes convulsions seize the intestines.

Dr Clifton relates a case where the convulsions were almost
all already. The quack bleeders have frequently been found
attended with it. So large for the symptoms.

though many of some cases that the spleen and the organ later some
cases where the lungs are affected - the general circumstances
in this disease are regular discharges - both in colour and con-
sistence - the skin becoming moist - the superficial circumstances
are the appearance of aphthae in the mouth - generally a fatal
symptom - besides another - watery discharges are occasionally
seen - stercoraceous vomiting - tympanites - emesis
the symptoms of sphacelus - ulcers - carbuncles - black
tubercles - Treatment - not merely local - but we
must regard the general character of the disease - When the
state is full - the subject young and plethoric - bleeding may
be allowable - may be called for - after this - emetics may be
administered - the Purgative does not clear this in any degree
in the ~~stage~~ stage - on account of its relaxing effects -
as purgative - the saline has been administered - and to find
a better way physicians in the country during the revolution war
made a combination of salt - madder - and water - But after
the emetic, the Purgative thence salt alone will answer -
Castor oil is also a very excellent remedy in these cases -
We must caution however against the use of jalap -
rhubarb - aloes and such stimulating remedies - Further
care also to be avoided - as by their spasmic tendency
they irritate the inflamed surface -

Another remedy frequently used in this disease is calomel. very
useful when there is any usual congestion. To produce a
determination to the skin - small doses of opium & calomel will
be very serviceable - a spurious meningitis is small and fre-
quently a spurious disease. Determination to the belly and
congestion are frequently very serviceable. Cold bathing
and cold applications very improper - those recom-
mended by Dr. Thomson. Bleeding is frequently very serviceable
in these diseases. After the vomiting has been removed
and a small degree of tension remains - mucous, purgative
injection are very proper. mild - flannel tea - green anti-
acid water is strong. 2 to 4 grains of the starch - solution
of laudanum. To be taken up with great care and damp-
en the vomiting of the patient cause the injection to be repeated.

January 7th 1822.

Trisulphate injections are sometimes very serviceable when local irritation
exists remaining - a handful of flax soaked about 8 hours, when
it becomes hard and then squeezed and pleasantly mixed
in a very agreeable drink for the patient. It will
still be proper to open the bowels well - and give
them a small dose of some purgative remedy in
the administration of the domestic remedy instead the
salt - But opening is not to be given at all

we must remember, until the proper evacuations have been made. After the first stage has passed over - anodynes and antispasmodics may be used. If there is any tendency to spasm the great objection will be preferable to all others of the opium appear in the market - Belladonna will be very proper of course during and after. Hyoscyamus - can have the other Antispasmodics may also have be used - the diet of the patient should in the first stage be diluent remedies - or least water - barley water - and not like remedies. Dieting is strange in spite of all written on these this subject. But I must leave my paper at this period - and all medicinal drinks - all water - generally speaking are very much opposed to some - food in every shape - even in the form of soups - another Quaker's remedy is mutton meat balled in milk with a stick of cinnamon - not proper in the first stage - but very allowable in the second. In the latter stage of the complaint - wine and honey may be used with caution. Warm clothing to the belly - of flannel very proper - - Having reviewed the first stage of the disease - our next medicinal should be to build up the system. For this purpose the infusing cinnamon with cold very proper. Bark has been given - and impatience with cold water of other is not a remedy of the bowels - antispasmodics -

which will be proper - if there is a species of certainty, much
does of paper will be proper. If there is an evidence of
which in the intestine balance will be proper - at least have
been much recommended - and on Poxes there must be
very advantageous. ^{February 23rd} Pectis orientalis - plague -
commencing ^{generally} with the appearance of lumps or eruptions -
and when then they appear early, it denotes a favorable ter-
mination - the general symptoms being this locality. Diaphoretic
medicines have been very ~~proper~~ - advantage in the complaint -
indicate the great remedy. Cold hanatic and similar un-
able to succeed. Not having any experience in the chronic
remains will have to be discontinued. Pectis tropicalis
Spillows fever - we have so frequently spoken of this disease
in our former lectures that we shall be brief at present. The
stomach and bowels not have affected at first as in other in-
fluent - but at later ^{periods} of the disease on 4th day -
it is engorged scabs on forehead or tropical character -
and has frequently appeared in the United States - when it
has been transmitted from such climates.

January 8th 1822.

The tongue throughout the disease is generally moist - quite
distinct from its appearance as before mentioned - when
the tongue is loaded with mucus. The instability of the

[illegible]

The female sex is more liable to these attacks than the other sex.

Albumen is sometimes the cause - sometimes the consequence of inflammation -
also. - As regards the cause of inflammation - we will now advert
chiefly to them - The opinion of Hesperius and Lallen was that the
muscular action - with Grammic structure of the extremities - the
of pressure that the narrow error here is called - or that the blood flows
to say not, is not destined to contain them -

January 1822

The principal means of inflammation are that there is an im-
mediate flow of blood to the parts - producing pressure and some-
times paralytic affection - The treatment of inflammation may be
divided into acute ^{and} chronic - In the first instance, the
acute case is to be attended - In the first part of the
inflammation - bleeding is very proper - and when it is removed
the local extraction of blood - and the counter-indication of external

Upon the same principle we employ medicines - and anton-
and preparations are very proper - Upon - when the remedy is
stimulant effect will be very proper in inflammation - for by
inducing stimulation it lessens inflammation - a very relative
means (Purging Purgatives) is in the way of the remedy - But
we also are very proper to reduce the inflammation -
Local applications are also very proper - to reduce inflamma-
tion - as leech sucking - cupping -

acutate of head - a very proper application - but not to be used
cold especially to joints. The prosera asserts that he has found
^{several} applications for more advantageous. In inflammation
of the eye, Mr. Ware advises us that he infinitely prefers warm
applications. all abstinence from animal food - wine and
every stimulant remedy, to be ^{for a time} ~~avoided~~. When there is
a tendency to the production of pus - it is to be aided by
warm emollient poultices. When the parts require a
tough - stimulant application become proper - as opertum for
mentations are very proper - mixed with bitter antiseptic
herbs. When the tumour is sufficiently soft to permit
open therapy - care should be taken by a good little large incision one
after this the system is to be sustained, in order to have a good
venting of new parts. Stimulant drops - stimulant plasters -
washing with soap and water or other stimulant and made more
so by adding ^{something} of spirituous. Oculistics best, moderate exercise -
stimulant injection - giving compresses. Dietaries are sometimes
very proper - one of great efficacy, where there are large collections.
The same porraffia which we have said down here is one of
tumours are equally proper size come of the following.

January 12th 1822

That kind of effusion which appears upon joints demands our
attention - of a peculiar character. In this state ^{stimulant} ~~warm~~ application
are very proper - as the patient of good humours will require.

The tincture another excellent & also very frequently a very valuable remedy.
This preparation was first used in chronic fevers. The repetition
application of blisters will also be frequently very serviceable. A solution
of nitrate of ammonia in rosein water also frequently shows a much
of the ammonia as can be taken up - will sometimes be very serviceable -
~~a pint of rosein & clove of alcohol~~. A liniment of cayenne with
alcohol will frequently be very efficacious - a pint of alcohol with as much
cayenne as will mix with it - will sometimes be accompanied with great
success. The horse cap will here also be extremely proper -
properly bound around. If there is a tendency to the aphaeles - the
puncta becoming black - a puncture of lard and ysaac, such as a good
remedy. A mixture of spirits and rosein is as the proper to be found an
solution of sulphate of zinc. Two grains of acetate of copper - the 4 according
to the state of the heat, either a drawing of economy contentment -
the proper to be found of rosein in this case as well as in others.
The pyridine itself has lately been used by Dr. Sam. Moore
with advantage. The frequently repetition of some mild rosein
with strong beer and with an addition of spirit is frequently
used. The new species in acid. Phlogosin
chloride in the rosology in solution species - Phlogosin - Epaphosin -
Cantharal. The first is rather in the cellular solution - the second
in the skin the third in the blood. The first species
outbreaks a train of symptoms similar to what has been mentioned.
Local solution - can be very proper - as well as formentation.

symptoms such app. - the menses having ceased - and the face & neck
not being sufficient to carry off all the remaining excitement
It is also attended upon a sympathetic state of body. The country
comes in cold - the superfluous mucus is not, Natural excretion. Here
by the immoderate excitement of the blood vessels is another frequent
cause of erysipelas - The introduction into the stomach of irrita-
ble food will frequently also produce this effect - Irritation
on the skin, as from a wound or blister (says our Author) I have
known to produce this effect - Heat - the direct rays of the
sun - the interperant use of spirituous liquors - Here, in the first
stage - while the inflammatory symptoms are present - Bleedletting is
very proper, and antiphlogistic treatment generally - In the second
form, however - we will also employ with advantage bleedletting and
purging - which will commonly break up the disease - In the third
condition when there is no great affection of the stomach, and the patient
is not old - may be employed with advantage - counterirritants, at the
pectus, directed to the surface will sometimes be serviceable - The
hot spirituous stimulus - such - catarrh - has power - I will call
upon the spiritus - till the erysipelas has appeared, to be treated as
erysipelas appears in other situations - The use of the direction of vessels
the I have also frequently found of service - Cold, moderate application
as not to be much employed 2. January 15 - 1822
Erysipelas - a fine circumscribed tumour - raised on the skin
and cellular membrane - appearing first as a hard, in

a few days, it puts on a bad appearance - a small part goes
on the centre - which when falling off causes some matter without
relief to the patient - the system generally sympathizes much,
and the face can be seen. There is a kind of a typhoid type.
The pulse is an early period of the disease is low and frequent,
and much general debility attends - In some instances, however,
owing to congestion of the brain, and delirium also and sometimes
seizures - the brain is generally excited - & when the disease is about
to terminate imperceptibly, at once upon a very hard bow, or
discharge or various matter - when to terminate generally it takes
have the character of little holes or cells - matter of a good quality
will appear from the tumour under such circumstances. This
tumour is sometimes of long duration - The cause of the
disease is generally traceable to a vitiated habit of body. This
disease more commonly appears in old ^{age} ~~life~~ - particularly when
an intemperate mode of living has preceded - The Professor has
frequently found the disease preceded or ^{planned} ~~accompanied~~ by venereal
eruptions - Gales has made the same remark. A vitiated and
and intemperate habit of body appears connected with the disease,
prop. our prop. For if seen it can occur under some of
100 kinds of work other - This may run in company with Dr
Hensley - When there is a disparting in the system,
it will take eruptions, the coming back will frequently
be very successful - A disparting of the system will be

proper to be observed - In the first inflammatory stage of the com-
plaint - as good a remedy as can be applied is a common poultice.
The treatment that Dr. has ever found to succeed, and therefore
has not chosen to change it, although Dr. Deschamps's plan of blisters may
be very advantageous. Some have a notion that fire is neces-
sary in this disease - This our proper device and says that the
new skin is new, regenerate without the production of pain. The
system is to be liberally nourished - by good diet - and also medi-
cally by bark when suited. As a pump we shall find extremely
useful in this disease, and we can indeed seldom succeed
without it. The local application should be of a very stimu-
lating nature - Such as yeast - and with spirits. Even after
the complaint has subsided, it will be very proper to continue
poultice applications - as the parts are frequently very sensitive.
The use of lead water, or wine in simple phlegm is very
improper - except in the first 2 or 3 days of the disease. It
has been recommended to anticipate the heat, but our teacher
does deem the practice extremely improper. January 16th 1822
Symptoms. Degree of action & violent progress - Pain in
the head and eyes - Delirium. The symptom of a contracted
pupils not natural of cullen is marked in our model.
This disease is seated in the membranes & in the brain itself.
Our disease is the same with a cullen onto edematous
and inflammation - of far more frequently the latter. -

When water in the membranes, the pain is more acute and clashing,
but not of so long duration as in the brain itself. Indeed when the
brain itself is affected, all the characters of membranous inflam-
mation are present, but in a less degree. The pulse in the
inflammation of the brain is less elevated than where the mem-
brane is affected. The first stage of this complaint is marked
by a white furred tongue, not the clasp tongue of
the latter stage only, very contrary to what some assert, that the
black tongue is peculiar in the first instance. A swelling of
the external arteries is very evident. The pain frequently
extends to the scalp. The eyes also denote the appearance
of inflammation. are symptomatic of ophthalmia. During
the acute stage the countenance is flushed. Respiration is
quickened with the circulation. The urine is high colored,
but in the latter stage is usually diminished in quantity.
The bowels are constipated. The secretion of bile is diminished,
by the great determination to the head. After a few days,
delirium supervenes. similar to the smallest erysipelas.
The nervous system becomes of course much affected, the
diaphragm sympathizes - thoracic vessels. Such are the sym-
ptoms from 3rd to 7th day. - Common will succeed - dyspnea or
pulse irregular and small - hemorrhages from the bowels and
necrosis, softening of the extremities. - If the disease is about to
terminate favorably, the general symptoms will be a loose brown

base - a diaphoresis - the pulse losing its chorded character and becoming soft - the patient will remember his dreams - & on dissection the vessels are found loaded with blood - sometimes serum or sanguis in the ventricles as well as on the surface of the brain - constituting both internal and external hydrocephalus - The canal of Spina - predisposing - in a sanguine or choleric temperament - intemperate habits - the brain once affected is liable to renewed attacks of this disease - Eruptive causes are more common - The suppression of acoustical evacuations - the plethora of pregnancy - the suppression of ^{the} lochia - Eruptive eruptions of body - especially in hot seasons - great intermissions of mental application - ~~and~~ Eruptive eruptions - pruritus - Symptomatic phenomena as the consequence of typhoid - as also of small pox and several other diseases &c.

January 17th 1822

The eruptive phenomena will chiefly demand our attention - before calling local and general to be usually expressed - some assume even to syncope - and large quantities should surely be drawn with freedom. And in bleeding we remember that the immediate effects are not all the advantage - The relaxation which follows - the debility are all removable. The system is also to be reduced by sanguines - and of an active kind - calomel and jalap - with some opium - & the latter in conjunction with nuxia and cream of tartar. These make some difference in the system than calomel purges alone - & blistering are more

The simplest remedy - and our professor thinks much more useful
as applied to the back of the neck and other situations for more serious
all than applied to the head - Desphatics are also serviceable -
and for this purpose the warm pediluvium - and sometimes warm
bath - Fomentation - as cloths wrung out in warm vinegar and water,
not hot which would increase the excitement - This does not agree
with the advice of the books where cold applications are recommen-
ded - but deemed improper by the professor - Diuretics are
also useful in this disease - and those which do not excite the system,
and we shall send the nitrate of potash very serviceable -
Digitalis and stramonium also advised by some, but not much
used by our professor - The diet of the patient in this disease
cannot be too simple - tamarinds and water - a some such
purgative food - The position of the patient to be attended to,
preserving in a great degree the horizontal posture - Ophthalm-
mia - The next subject of our consideration - calling for very
active treatment - We must call to mind the number of nerves
directed to the eye - and spread in its neighboring parts - The
symptoms here are great redness - turgescence of its blood vessels - pain in
the forehead. There is an exudation of matter in these cases and
will cause the lids to close - This the observation of Mr. Ware
that in by far the greater number of cases the inflammation
commences in the lid is a rupture of the some of the blood
vessels will sometimes happen - occurring an extravasation - then

is a great increase of the flow of tears - propping on acrid quality,
and almost encrusting the cheeks in their progress. - The whole
system frequently manifests a great febrile action - Cases are usual
deep when the inflammation has extended to the brain and become
fatal - A secretion of pus will sometimes take place constituting
the purulent ophthalmia - In other cases ophthalmia will ter-
minate by an effusion of pus without - in the corner of the eye
constituting Sephorion - It sometimes terminates in a thickening
of the coats of the eye - in an affection of the crystalline lens -
in amaurosis - in a large watery effusion within the eye - constituting
displacement of that ~~membrane~~ organ - or in its protrusion beyond the
bulb constituting staphyloma - Indeed so far has the inflammation
in some cases extended - as to cause a rupture of the organ itself.
- The peculiar cases are general debility - particular states of
constitution as - scrofula - syphilis - acquired by external particles
of matter coming in contact with the corner - as sand and lime.
A streaming of the eye and all such cases are common which exert
the action of its unusual stimulus which produce this effect -
Cases are related out of a host of Edinburgh when ophthalmia follows
complaints of the stomach and bowels - another cause of
this disease is contagion - for propagated by the purulent
matter from a diseased eye to a sound one - This is com-
mon among boarding schools where the disease makes its propagation of
the more so the more stools and disease throughout the place.

making it general - - - ophthalmia To be remedied by extracting
any extraneous body which may have got there - and next to reduce
the determination of blood to the part - and also as well as to give
tone to the system generally - local bloodletting - as by leeches and
cups very proper - and if we divide the vessels of the adnate stuff,
the Purgea earnestly advises us to cut only the vessels on the interior
corner of the lower lid - in removing every purpura - and doing away
the danger of surrounding the eye itself by cutting across the whole
cornea - - - Cathartics are very serviceable in their complement -
as the saline - - - Expectoration also very proper as another mean of
reducing the inflammation. After the necessary evacuation have
been made - The occasional dropping of laudanum in the eye, has
been very much relieved the patient and recommends it strongly.
Before proper evacuation the Dr however would not advise it.
Whites behind the ear - or between the temples are generally of
service - to show many prefer bloodletting - and perhaps in such
cases it would be most advantageous - - - What applications shall
we make to the eye itself - and most persons see value application -
The Dr however prefers much the same application - in tending to
promote the secretion, which one looks for of the saline appli-
cation. ~~Instead of saying~~ Equal parts of Spiritus vini.
once water and 2 drachms of laudanum will make an excellent
application - can stand also of late advise all his colleagues to be

applied warm - . Common practice of heat and milk will at some
times be of essential service - long infusion of slippery elm is also sometimes
used - as well as of flaxseed - and all such mucilaginous applications will
be more or less serviceable - . But of all these means fast and a thickening
of the coats of the eye is feared - and especially if the eye becomes
prominent with distention, it is recommended by Mr. Wenderole
of London to let out the aqueous humour and thus relieve the
distention - . Mr. Ware has also adapted this practice with success.
I observe prescription of alcohol can leave the tenor thereof unchanged.
Her next indication is to restore tone to the debilitated vessels - and
for this purpose a weak of brandy comes next will be proper - a yellow
serum water stuff. When inflammation will end in an enlargement
of the Lacrymatory gland - no remedy is perhaps more efficacious than
the whole secretory contentment - . When the inflammation ends in
phlegmon - we may endeavor to strike it off with a lancet -
as the case is difficult - we may cut it from time to time
once - . Then destroy its organization - In those cases Mr. Ware
recommends, the use of ether to be applied with a camel hair pencil.
Indeed Mr. Ware asserts that he has known this remedy to remove
operation of the crystalline lens. - . & Dr. Shippen has
recommended iodine in his lectures - and Dr. Gould has
found it perfectly safe & efficient in one case -
In aphthous of a symptomatic kind - we must have recourse

to remedies calculated to remove the principal disease. —
Otitis — inflammation of the ear — commonly considered as an inflammation of the middle and inner ear — but this is not altogether correct. — It sometimes attacks the ^{top} tympanum — and will sometimes by being neglected destroy the external ear — a severe effect the living. — In other instances it ends in abscess or ulcer — destroying also the external ear and sense of hearing. The disease is to be treated antiphlogistically — by bleeding, by purgatives & many wet cold applications. — After the depletion, leeches may be used freely. — Injection of soap and water with a little camellia, and no care of removing with a proper condition. — the injection of calomel of Linné may be very beneficial. — January 19th 1822
In the purulent ear the Dr. has found a few drops of spirits of turpentine and oil of sweet gum put into the ear morning and night. — In order to guard against these attacks, frequent washing with cold water may be of service to give tone to the part. — Oedentitis — improper, term of Linné oedentalgia. But pain is only one of the characters — and Dr. Linné ascribes it to one of two causes. But this is seldom the cause — a cause only as a predisposing cause. — When the pain is severe, it produces much general inflammation and external tumour — even sometimes extending to the middle ear.

The application of cold is the most frequent cause of their complaint especially great alternation in taking into the mouth food very hot or very cold. We sometimes find the decay of the teeth connected with general debility & a decay of system. In more robust and settled climates these complaints are more rare, when whereas in our variable climate they are very common. When this complaint exists without much or any positive cause of the teeth - the patient is to be treated generally as labouring under a febrile action - by cathartics - blisters. But if there is decay - it must be extracted. To guard against this attempt, the teeth are to be carefully cleaned every day, with the occasional use of some dentifrice. All acids are very improper - Thus the common application of salivary sinapism on account of the morbid acid it contains. The Dr. thinks the best dentifrice is calcareous earth in a powder state. Inflammation of gums attendant upon teething also here demands an attention commencing about 6 months - there is much local irritation - the gums sympathize - acid predominates there - commencing a green colour to the stools - vomiting will also sometimes appear - at the same time the face is swelled - the glands in the neighbourhood. If the teeth are protruding and making their appearance from the gums - the gums are to be divided. But if the gums are not in a state to be divided - we must endeavour to remove the morbid power and carry off the excitement.

by poisoning - and of surdoser perhaps - of optine and in consequence
of the irritation of teething - an equal part of brown and white sugar,
a pinch of the put occasionally in the mouth will do much service.
If the ~~skin~~ scar appears the best of a chancreous kind - a solution of
sulphate of copper will frequently be of service - If the child is
subject to these eruptions - which parents we should give out
opium - but rather keep up a contra discharge by pushing
a little sorrel behind the ear, or by pulling there a piece of
tape - with a little blustering ointment - and also by other
poisoning - - - Parotitis - - a swelling and inflammation of
the parotid gland - usually very little medicine is necessary
in these cases, merely perhaps a poux - a little actual poisoning.
The Dr thinks will prevent any eruptions in the skin - as it acts
on the testicle. - ^{January 21st 1822} Inflammation of heart - accompanied with
pain - Tumor - a suppurated secretion of milt - general synchysis
spasmodic - occurring more frequently after pregnancy - These obstructions
will sometimes terminate in ulcer - sometimes in scirrhus - but
more generally in adhesion of life. Indeed when inflammation
^{will} ~~cause~~ the humor, they are always different - sometimes altogether wanting
of a secretion of milt - and the local fullness of the heart after
pregnancy predisposes it to such attacks of inflammation - a very
frequent cause of this inflammation is the common wet down
off quickly then heart - and another is the continued ^{slow} ~~of~~ supplication -

a mode of remedying ~~the~~ ^{this} disease of the heart - is by the application of blood and milk - and also by the use of the nipple shield - ^{the} ~~an~~ excitement ^{occurs} to the disease by the use of unusual food and spurious wine & drink - & heated atmosphere - of the sick room ^{is} also ^{an} exciting cause. - What are the proper applications to this heart - fermentations of rum and spice - a stimulant plaster - This says the & is one very improper mode of treatment - on the contrary instead of adding to the excitement, the pressure on an aërologistic plan - can act cathartically on the great intestine sometimes break up the ^{complaint} - Local bloodletting - by leeches very proper - as also in the way of fermentations - vinegar and water - In some cases of a light character the & has much a plaster of lead on a cit - the latter may be abundant - Most of all these means fail - and the tumor is not dispersed - we may employ a light bleed and milk practice - and as soon as the tumor is prepared for it - let the lancet be introduced - In one case of a desperate character the & has found the same practice altogether successful. - Catarrh - The membrane termed Schneider is the most frequent seat of this disease - It may be defined an inflammation of the lining membrane of the ^{nose} ~~max~~ - bronchiae - sinuses and so forth. - Sometimes acts itself only on the membrane of the nose - producing a depression from the front or it comes on with the usual symptoms which usher in the majority of febrile diseases -

It sometimes - indeed most frequently proceeds from the sudden applica-
tion of cold - from great alternations - Calent Catarrhs also frequ-
ently arise from contagion - as in the influences which operate in
this city a few years since - The treatment of the disease is to
be ~~restored~~ ^{directed} according to the peculiar symptoms, & at a former
a picture mention - ^{very advantageously used in this disease} - Issues of Sangui-
ferous of muscularis ^{ag. 200} - 1/2 once begun ^{and} such
causes - 3 draughts of Sangui-ferous - enough of water to make one
Sangui-ferous - The progress is in ^{the} form of the administration of
issues in the disease -

January 20th 22nd 1822

In the contagious catarrh - termed influenza - a particular mode
of treatment may be required - The disease in this case facts in
a peculiar character - Issues are here also very beneficial -
as opening the excretories - and preventing the disease from assum-
ing any local form. But when by the continuance of the
disease the strength is prostrated - a plan somewhat stimulant is
to be pursued - as rigors make room - here an excellent remedy
is also an adherence to vegetable instead of animal diet -
Having now considered the acute, we may consider the chronic
stage - where there is some particular retention, as a displac-
ement from the nose, constituting, an ozena - here we may
advise the patient to sniff up ^{some} water with vinegar -
or bay ~~vinegar~~ ^{rum} - or even an essence - If this is much

Peter - the inner ^{mems} may be ministered with great - and
in some cases an injection of sulphate of zinc will be very
proper. When the system puts on hectic appearances - we
may now employ opiate enemata - emulsion salmon to the
stomach - and then as may see, what we should not think
in the active stage - stimulant superabundant, as of nuxvomica
a dose commensurate. Also. We should then be cautioned
against the use of chlorides - as being too retentive and prostrating
in its character - as also in the torpid convalescent stage, we
enjoy a degree of encephalitis &c. &c. We will remark here another
species of catarrh - peculiar to the old eye - the catarrhus senilis -
more peculiar to the melancholic temperament - more
common in females than males &c. &c. The inhabitants of warm
climates are especially subject to this complaint - It attacks gradu-
ally in the morning - forming a paroxysm - somewhat like the
convulsive fits of whooping cough - which is succeeded by a period
of relaxation - a burning about the head and temples is very
frequent in this complaint - and very much relieved by cool
applications - The proximate cause of this disease says our Professor
is not well determined - but he refers more to bad men or complete
rationality of it - less indication than in the case of the system,
and to open the salivary excretion - the food of semi-saracenic diet -
the use of warm bathing - &c. &c.

January 23rd 1822

We now consider the different forms of dyspnoea - the gentle form
is nature in the dyspnoea laryngea - termed laryngitis in the medical
class - Good makes this a similar genus with *Dyspnoea trachealis* - saying
that they are in general run together - this our Professor denies -
and says that the one frequently exists without the other - We
shall know this disease from the spasm being seated in the
upper part of the trachea - not extending below - a very distressing
gushing symptom is a remarkable occurrence. of voice - is
again a natural violent convulsive cough. - In consequence of
the inflammation a portion of lymph is thrown out - and if
the disease is not early treated as may occur ulceration -
our first steps should be cathartics - bloodletting local sometimes
general - blisters - calomel proves us shall since very advantageous,
but not given in much repetition does, for this we think aggra-
vates the complaint - ^{February 5th} Tracheitis - a disease requiring prompt
treatment, but when well treated but seldom fatal -
This disease has late been well & conclusively not until
it was clearly decided by Dr. Home & Edinburgh - some the
proper treatment directed. Dr. Hamilton in his late work
views almost wholly on calomel - and Henderson in his late
work on disease of women and childrens considers the disease
wholly as spasmodic - and inflammation as it really is -
according to Dr. Cullen. This disease is rather in

the upper part of the trachea - not correct says Dr. Hoare, but more
commonly extending through the whole bronchus and even sometimes
into the lungs - rendering them dense and solid as to use - somewhat
like the liver - by the effusion in its cells - On dissection, effusion
of serum have been found in the thorax - as well as in the lungs
themselves - and the regularly formed & membrane lining the trachea -
which membrane is also sometimes very inflamed - When this
disease once appears - the subject is very liable to repeated attacks
and by far most commonly attacks children - My most mother
this disease is extremely very inflammatory of the lining membrane
of the trachea - & Hoare says that in this very long practice
he never found the disease spontaneous - but always inflammatory -
He & says that at the late side he has been led to describe
3 stages - the former stage when there are occasional interruptions of
the complaint - while the child is playing - and appears not at all
at all unwell - The next stage when there is no such period of
respite - but constant coughing - fever - in the last stage when
the exhalant arteries are passing out the new secretion - and the
may be termed the membranous stage - and may be possibly
fatal - Treatment - in the early stage or milder case
and the child continues in the expectation of some recovery -
and the moment the child coughs - he is always
January 28th - Since last date until the present day,
I have been prevented by indisposition from regular attendance.

January 28th *Empyema* - distinguished by great nervous
irritation - especially in the scapular region. The disease is more of
a greater some of children than in pneumonia simply - a some
of constriction about the chest very marked - and distinguished
especially by the imitation of the phrenic nerves - Blood
letting early to be employed - one attending paid to the skin -
Oven & other very proper - perhaps a blister - Carditis -
rapid and irregular circulation - loaded pulse - inability to lie
down - requires prompt treatment - evacuations by purging and
especially bloodletting. - *Pth Phthisis pulmonalis* - one of
the most fatal diseases to which the human frame is liable -
Inflammatory symptoms must necessarily precede the production of
pus in the lungs, - says our Praxepa - Emaciation - hectic irre-
gularity - profuse expectorations - sometimes denied to be present
at first - Sometimes acute pain felt at intervals - sometimes more
general - the pulse evincing some decided action - the evacuations ab-
sented or suppressed. The inflammatory symptoms having continued some
short time - an expectoration commences - The praxepa asserts
that the consumption may occur, without a wasting of the lungs -
and profuse expectorations without the formation of the abscess - The
patient is troubled with night sweats - the spit is abundant - the
expectorations become thick - the mucus comes from the more
absorption of fat - mucus including of the lungs. He begins
at this stage very large and moist - darkens sometimes.

superficies - sometimes appearance of aphthae - both alarming & prognostic
of an insidious state of the throat & also very abundant upon
conjunctions. Expectoration becomes difficult. The formation of
chest adhesions - as well as sanguineous termination - is also
reflected upon the surface. As respects tubercles - what we are told of
certainly to be the cause of the disease - not so says the Professor
and the consequence of the disease - the result of chronic inflammation
which is. Hemoptysis is another exciting cause of the disease.

The Professor divides the disease into symptomatic and idiopathic.
January 29th 1822.

The Professor presumes that tubercles may be formed by the union of
a number of the air cells of the lungs. - The proximate cause of
this disease we cannot not identify - but may inflammation of
the lungs. - minute of granular cells coagulate in mass - but
not free - and of late it has been said that globules may readily be
seen in free. Certain diseases bear resemblance to Phthisis - as a
chronic state of the digestive organs - which will be accompanied
with expectoration. Chronic catarrh also bears a considerable resem-
blance to phthisis. Oropharynx is also a complaint which bears some
resemblance to pulmonary consumption - 2 indications lead us
on the treatment of this disease - in the first or inflammatory
stage - large bloodletting. The use of the lancet will be regu-
lated not by the appearance of the blood - the happy coat is called - but
by the continuance of the pain of the part - and especially by the

difficulty of breathing, and even, suddenly, apnoea can be observed, even in the absence of any new expectoration, and great debility is present - if the difficulty of breathing still continues. Purgatives also will be entirely proper in the inflammatory stage of the disease - as also Emetics - but perhaps not until the use of the lancet. Dr. Reid in his Treatise on this complaint has adduced a large number of cases proving the utility of Emetics in this disease - Pulmonic emetics however are most useful in the early stage of the disease - in the latter stages they are very proper and frequently very beneficial. Emetics are also extremely proper in the first stage - as Antimony - ipecac - &c - but all, says our Professor, are injurious in the latter stage. Calomel is a very beneficial remedy in this complaint - given so as to produce ptyalism - but in the latter stage from the difficulty of producing ptyalism, ^{and} sometimes highly improper. The Dover powder - the Purgative aperients he has found very beneficial in this malady - giving up conceptions of the hectic ~~chill~~ chill - which was then put off some apparently going to give tone to the system. - as respects digitalis, the Professor enters his protest against it - as very generally injurious - and if at all able given - to administer it in the very first stage. When the pain is relieved - the antiphlogistic plan is to be cleared through - *January 24th*
Two days given.

January 31st 1822.

Glyster - not a very common affection - sometimes idiopathic - some-
times symptomatic - treatment manifold - The antiphlogistic
plan to be pursued. In some cases - tumour sometimes so
great as to become perceptible to the eye externally - and always
at the angle of the jaw. The tongue is commonly retracted and
swollen - and some degree of aphasic fever. Sometimes the
affection begins behind at a chronic enlargement - generally to
be followed subse-
quently by a suppurating cyst. Securing
the throat the Dr has found beneficial in many cases.
Treatment - generally our early to remove by an emetic - not
the more general plan - but one which the Dr has found very
beneficial. But we are more commonly called upon when the
inflammation extends to the ulum pendulum and neighbouring
parts. Here also the dissection is very proper - by means of
a concealed lancet. In the advanced stage of the inflammation
a blister will very properly be applied - when the tumour
is not excessively acute. - - When there is a tendency
to suppurating - a large soft puncture lancet on the throat will
be productive of much benefit. But if ulcers make their
appearance - accompanied with fetid breath - Detergents will
be found very beneficial. - - But if the parts are

inf a. papae conditing - and a few chromi enlargements of
the glands - the paper of oak bark suits along - sometimes joint
and with water. - *Eg. lymphae maligna* - Genes of a typhoid
tendency - ideas of ink colored appearance. Disease common
much in the same manner as *Tonsillitis* but seems possi-
ble a different appearance. The I say, he knows no resemblance
between this complaint and *Scrophulous angina* - as maintained
by some. We distinguish this from a soft *lymphatic* one
throat - as the latter is accompanied with fever - of inflam-
matory even symptoms when themselves the I would believe
black as in *lymph* Genes. Salivary has been found very benefi-
cial in this complaint - emetics also. - I of the pulse is
low - we need counteraction - some relief - make rest with
wine. An early use of *Peruvian bark* has also been found being
useful. Animal food will be very improper in the *lymph*
stage of this disease. Bells gale, as before noticed. Some use
port wine in this complaint with advantage. When haemorrhage
occurs in this complaint - sulphate of copper is shall find
an excellent remedy. Cayenne pepper has been used in this
complaint with great advantage - and used extensively in West India.
As this is a contagious disease - the only one to be separated
from the well - and formations made. - Pharyngitis

Meophogelia - this disease will not now do harm our parts
cular notice - the treatment. January February 1st 1822. Periton-
itis - not commonly occurring in idiopathic but occasionally so.
It is when so originating, if not so related extends to the neigh-
bouring viscera and membranes. It occurs sometimes after labor.
The Dr. men think he has seen this disease exist - without a
peculiar affection of any one organ of the abdomen - in the
case it arose from a violent cold occasioned by change of dress.
The patient is affected with great soreness of the abdomen - lies
in bed with his & legs drawn up - symphal fever - stomach
sympathetic and vomiting ensues. Sometimes diarrhoea supervenes.

Multiple relief is given - the stomach becomes torpid - breathing
oppressed - countenance pale - cold extremities - delirium and
death. One discharges as green adhesions beneath the peritoneum and
viscera - effusions in different parts of the abdominal cavity.
The general cause of this disease are the same as of inflam-
matory affection generally. It is never sometimes is symptomatic
of fever - and in this case is commonly fatal. - In respects
treatment the safest is to be given and - things remain
lately and a doctor in the past before the patient comes out.

2^d The great bleeding - so common in many cases does not sufficiently
affect the system - to be repeated - I believe - might
prove and hemorrhage at the stomach - great instability of the
organ, when every thing seems to be rejected -

The profuse clouds the disease and phlogomoniac once on the
matter —. It is also sometimes symptomatic as of fever espe-
cially yellow fever - when the stomach is the seat and thus
of the disease. It is says our Profuse frequently symptomatic of
apthae - as well in adults as in children. - The tongue here
we must remark is white and furred, and corrosion
frequently appears in the early part of the disease. The
signs the has been by hydrophobia come on in this complaint,
when the patient in alarming convulsions. cracked & the stomach
his teeth the tumour in which during was spread and
attempted to bite the physician - accompanied with the vir-
sardonicis. Black spots will also sometimes appear - forming
of a platy kind - the earlier seat than long through off. The
circumstances of profuse giving relief in colic and enteric will
distinguish them from this complaint - when profuse affords
not the least relief. also in this complaint there is no inter-
mission of pain as in the other. or cold water taken in the
stomach when the system is heated will frequently produce
this complaint - or the taking in of passion in early
treatment - we employ general antiphlogistic means - and
we are not to be still deterred from bleeding by the very
small pulse - for even here says the Dr. the blood has
a of great service - cold applications will be very
proper - as recommended by Dr. Thomson.

as drink - milk and water - mucilage of gum arabic - barley
water - lime water and milk &c. &c. Extent - varies more
particularly ^{at} the navel - many symptoms similar to gastritis
this disease may frequently be induced by various foods - but the
most frequent source is sudden suppression of ^{people} perspiration.
Treatment - must be very prompt. February 27th 1852.

The termination of enteritis can various - resolution - absorption -
formation of abscesses constitute another and a peculiar another -
The disease is usually distinguished from colic - for in the one the
slightest pressure gives great pain. The contrary is the condition
of colic. Predisposition to venous attacks always arises from being
over supplied. If we are called to this disease in its forming state
our entire may be very proper - particularly where we see the
living distention as the cause of the disease - but we by no means
recommend emetics generally - for frequently stercoacum something
indis of itself comes. The treatment as before said must be very
prompt - bleeding - warm bath - mustard plaster - extraction of
clots &c. In some cases the or has cause of some callosities
to the point of pyelitis, in which we touch the gum-
raps the or we are safe. Here also cold water - provided we
are all improper. All the results of some - and the
emmenagogue are improper - ~ Hepatitis - forming
not only much of white & hypochondria - frequently

extending to the right shoulder - usually from its being on left
side - acute discharges of colourless. - We distinguish the disease
as situated in the membrane of the gland & in the cellular
matter of the ~~lungs~~ ^{lung}. The disease is acute and chronic in rep,
abundant - and materially engages the practice. Its distinction is
into membranous and parenchymatous - and we have as main
acute inflammation in the disease is in the latter form of
these entities. - The disease we first consider as membranous
commencing as the phlegmonia generally with chill - and the
other common symptoms. It is the form on the right shoulder
arises from the commencing of the phlegmonia with the coarcted
nerves. Some sometimes also arise in its then complaint accom-
panying as it is situated on one the concave or convex side of the lung.
When the convex side is affected, there is not the same affection
of the other wing - as when the concave side is affected.

A very constant symptom of the disease - generally evident on
450 hours is the cough - but the cough of pneumonia is early - and
there is more difficulty of breathing - as in Hepatitis we have the
changed state of the lungs and stomach. - An early
haemorrhage is characterised coming on and frequently leads up the
disease. When by the art the artificial means of depletion
are used the immensity being about the resolution.

But if the disease is left to itself we may pass a stormy
and ulcer - and the ulcer has sometimes been unchanged from the
lungs by expectoration - and has also passed the lung by passing
through the diaphragm into the peritoneum. Hepatitis has
not infrequently been taken for pleurisy - and it sometimes
requires some nice attention to distinguish them. - February 1822
in describing after this disease - we have found the liver very
much enlarged - adhesion between this and the other different
viscera. We are frequently directed in these complaints to
shake a large vessel for drawing off the blood - this can
Profesor does not deem at all proper - but we produce
deliquium after having drawn off a sufficient quantity of blood
for the morbid condition of this disease - as emptying
large distention and distension. The profesor denies the use
of calomel and small doses in this inflammatory condition
this disease - as only ^{tending} to increase the malady - Was
a purge it would be very proper, given in sufficiently large
doses. - We now proceed to the consideration of the disease
in nature in the parenchymatous substance of the liver -
here we have not the sharp pain of membranous inflammation
but a dull above feeling - increasing during the day -
a feeling of heat in the palms of the hands and

gels. — The tongue here also has not the white appearance
of membranous inflammation — but of a dark colour — as if
scalded. The liver also now frequently appears in this
brown colour — showing the seat of the disease to be
in that portion of the liver destined to secrete bile.
Great swelling of the stomach vein also occurs frequently.
This state of body, and this form of disease frequently
attacks bilious patients. There also not infrequently the
abdomen is very much enlarged — the liver spreading out
to the left side. It not infrequently happens — we
should remember that the spleen is also frequently en-
larged with the liver. It frequently happens also that
the right side of the liver vein prep so far dominates
and predominates as to increase and also derange the
functions of the right kidney. — It hinders from the
liver, thrown up by vomiting or discharged by stool will
frequently very much relieve. As also a charbon will produce
a similar effect — The next termination of the liver
is that of abscess — destroying almost all the substance of
the liver — and leaving nothing but the membranous bag.
Another termination is that of tubercles — as it were small
abscesses. — In other cases the whole liver becomes

consolidated and abstracted - being a kind of scum consisting
mainly to the surface of the liver in females and testicles in
males. - Another formation is that of venous discharges from
the liver - constituting abdominal dropsy - Thus the enlargement
of the liver produces the venous discharges, has been a matter
of much speculation. We might explain it in ^{different} ~~other~~
manner - of the increased flow of blood to the abdom-
inal viscera - by the enlargement of so large a vessel. ~~Some~~
~~we think the most rational~~ ^{Another} rationale is - pressure on the
returning vessels, by the liver, abstracting the flow of blood.
Boston 5th January 5th 1822.

Intermittent fever is another symptom of this complaint -
one of the most frequent causes of Chronic Hepatitis is a plethora
of the abdominal vessels - thus the species more commonly
occurs in full habits. A parasitic attack, as well as ex-
ternal injury can also predisposing causes. The exciting causes
are kind of climate - especially in full habits - intemperance
in eating and drinking - We now consider the
treatment for the form of the disease. Bleeding, if there is any
excessive action of the blood vessels - saline purges - appli-
cation of mercurial plaster to the navel - and the production
of ptyalism - which will ^{generally} ~~generally~~ very much relieve the

patient. We must be careful not to confound dyspepsia (frequently
done) with a chronic liver - as in the former case mercury would
aggravate the malady. - When distinction remains after this state
of the complaint - we shall send the client for probiotics a very valuable
hepatic purge. The cicuta has also been much recommended
on this stage of the affection - particularly one of French
physicians - our Professor deems it a very improper remedy.
But a famous remedy among the French which will probably
be very valuable in the entire cure, at the present emergency
has been riding - abstinence from sexual feeding; - Splenitis
many of the symptoms belonging to hepatic - from its left side
exhibiting two characters - those when the membrane is affected &
the substance of the spleen itself. There is a disease with which
this may be confounded - an obstruction of the intestinal canal -
frequently the symptoms of the colon - from belongs with
state of things which I fear. It has been again confounded
with nephritis - but a nice attention to the distinguishing
symptoms will always detect the one as separate from the
other - treatment - if inflammatory symptoms are present
the inflammatory plan to be steadily pursued. But
when it comes from long continued fever - or some plan
becomes more proper to be pursued - ^{especially indigestion} 26. common for Taper

to happen in the vein without inflammation. Nephritis —
great pain in the region of the kidneys — metastasis — pain
in micturition — a contraction of the testicle in the male
affected — in women following the course of the second ligament
to the termination — is attended with general fever — then
distinguishing it from suppurative or purulent affection of
the kidneys. How do we account for the morbid accu-
mulation in this complaint? By the general sympathy and
the anatomic connection by the means of the renal plexus of
nerves. This affection terminates in resolution when proper cura-
tion has been made — or in other cases in suppuration
or gangrene. For one of the causes better don't suppose general.
Cold is the most common cause of inflammation in other
organs — as well as stimulating substances taken in the
system — as cantharides — turpentine — balsams. He travelling
our rough roads has frequently been known to cause
this affection. — Purgatives are very proper in this inf-
flammation to keep the bowels in a healthy condition —
if blister will always be a proper remedy — and if properly
prepared will not cause any absorption of the fluid. And long
use of opium will be expedient to quiet the irritation
experienced in so sensitive an organ. — Punctures may

to any paper, to excite the action of the kidneys - diuretic and
demulcent drinks - Glanseed Tea - Decoctum of marsh mallows.
That in the papery ulcerative stage we should employ either
advantage - tinctures - balsams. Theassa viri has been
much used in these affections with advantage. In this
affection particular attention should be paid to the skin -
warm flannel clothing - general warm bathings. - Hypostatic
puni - tumori - swelling in hypostatic region and than the
thighs. In the advanced stage choppin - sometimes - and
even piecups. We divide it into symptomatic and idiopathic.
The state of the pulse - tongue will be different as it arises
from either a general inflammatory condition - or from an
attack of malignant typhus fever by contagion. This affection
if proper discharges are made by nature or art will
terminate in resolution - but without proper care will be
very liable to terminate in sphacelus - necrosis of the
ulcers - cold cutaneous - eruption of panni. The eruption
comes one cold - great heat of room where the woman has
been lately detained - A tedious labour - warm stimulant
drinks - medicines in removal of a retention of placenta.

Dysmenorrhoea will also frequently produce such an effect.
This disease might be divided into membranous inflammation,

some that which occurs in the cellular texture. In the first case
our path is plain - as copious bloodletting - administration
of emma acting as fomentation at the same time - from
tender to the hypogastric region. An opiate in the form
of Dover powder will also frequently be very proper. An
early application of blisters will be very earnestly called
for. - as arising from contagion we will be more
guarded in our prescription - less blood letting - having a
constant reference to the debility induced by such contagion.
When it arises from a retained placenta - inducing putrid
fever - here an emma of yeast will be very proper to combat
an extreme fever, and lately the muratic acid has been
used in these cases with much benefit.

February 6-1822.

Cystitis - pain in the part - micturition - difficulty
of voiding urine. Aphaculus is a frequent termination of
this inflammation. A very predisposing cause to this affection
is the debility of old age - as well as debility from habitual
retention of humors, and also in some cases from excess of
venery. Pains in the bladder by pregnancy is another cause from
which it sometimes arises. Contractions applied externally & used
internally will sometimes produce this inflammation sometimes

however merely symptomatic. — an ill treated clap, when some
relieving injections have been used improperly — will produce
this effect — Treatment — large and repeated bloodletting —
warm bath — fomentation to the part — blisters applied on
the scrotum. Beddoe's case commands that a blister applied
early to the urinary organs will affect them less, than
when applied to some distant parts — therefore we must
not be too much influenced by the results of Dr
Cullen in this point. Warm injections of milk and
water — will be serviceable, except when there may be great
irritation of the part. — Struthers — these parts pro-
duce much irritability — we may look for much topical and
general inflammation — pain extending to neighbouring parts —
affecting the neck of the bladder — sometimes a retraction of the
testicle — frequently great tenderness about the glands of the
groin. The Dupuy divides this disease into simple and
— this disease is sometimes complicated with syphilis —
but / says an Psorae, they are perfectly distinct — He says
he has never seen them in this form but as distinct,
and that even the matter of gonorrhoea will not produce
a constitutional taint as mentioned in an Edinburgh pub-
lication. — Treatment — Bloodletting frequently proper

emulsiuous drinks - and after the inflammatory symptoms
have subsided - and not before we may employ the injection
of sulphate of zinc - 2 gr. to an ounce of warm water. The Dr
guards us against the use of lead injection - as producing
very baneful effects - though they may restrain the discharge.
Orchitis - inflammation of the testicle - accompa-
nied with swelling - great pain - If not relieved by
active treatment - two serious terminations - an effusion of
blood in the vaginal coat or serum effusion - making hydro-
scelus - or some sometimes in suppuration - a abscess. The
more common cause of this disease is cold - the admini-
stration of lead during ^{treatment} micturition - leeches applied to the
perineum and perhaps general bleeding. Warm fomentations - but
to be guarded against early applications. Combination of calomel
and opium will be frequently found very beneficial if the
inflammation is pure ultimate or a little to the point. If
arising in consequence of suppressed micturition - we endeavour
to bring about the vaginal inflammation, as by injecting an
grain of osmunda sublimate into the urethra, and then bring about an
inflammation there over some it from the spermatic testicle -

February 7th 1822.

Gleet - accompanied by pain in the back - mucous discharge from

the cathartics. The remedies for elicit one there principally, which are used
in in catarrh - being a debility from these parts - as gentian come
soon pills - as well as the balsams which will affect more topi-
cally these parts - as balsam of Peru - a tinct. of spirits of turpentine,
a tea sponge given 2 or 3 times a day. But the modern
remedy, which now principally attracts attention is tincture of
cantonberries - a grana in 6 ounces of water and take spongeful
2 or 3 times a day. Calule has also been given in this stage
with effect. The diet and regimen of the patient to be
regulated in this complaint. One of the consequences of this
disease is stricture of the urethra. Warm enemata have also been
used with advantage. and when suppurating of urine has occurred
as will probably do good with the use of emetics. ^{to the point of nausea.} The time of
this plan has lately been made in ex. of Hospital under great
messrs. Muratich. Tincture of iodine has also been used in this
stage with effect ^{as does any 100 grains} of Quercitis - commonly termed Phlegm-
ous lobes - a swelling of the legs of lying in women - this
disease has been noticed as early as 1605 - a disease of very
rare occurrence - perhaps not occurring more than once in 1000 years.
It is not wholly confined to pregnant women - has even occurred in
old men and old women - in the non-pregnant state as well
as the married. It has been frequently ascribed to the

discharge of the lochia - but Dr. Ferrius who has seen 6 cases, in the last
of which states that it occurred after the cessation of the lochia -
symptoms are pain and swelling in the lower extremities -
from the vaginal glands sometimes both the deeper matter and
superficial become swelled - indurated and painful. The coun-
tenance is pale, the belly swollen - the stools clay coloured - the
acidity generally diminished. The system soon becomes generally
affected with febrile action - by enormous swelling - when the
pain ceases. Some have concluded that disease to be a rupture of
lymphatics but it appears to us the source of this they ascribe the
lymphatics to be the sturdiest parts of the body - even withstand
the application of a tourniquet. Dr. Ferrius improperly considers the
disease as local - but an inflammatory affection - when the whole
system participates. Elliot & Carter consider the disease as an affec-
tion of the lymphatics of the limb - but the disease appears on
that part of the limb especially where the open lymph-
atics are most situated. The disease has been considered to
be an absorption from the acute matter from the uterus by a common
and Dr. Ward. This we suppose is incorrect. Elliot & Carter
are that the disease commences in the calf of the leg - though
Dr. Ferrius is to suppose that the lochia producing
it, causes that it commences about the hypogastric region.

animal food taken early after parturition has produced this state
of things - as also standing or walking too much after parturition.
Dr Hall lately writes on this subject appears to have a vague
idea of this complaint - viz. that it arises from an inflamed
state of the limb producing various effusions. — Treatment —
bleedletting - emetics - saline purgatives - enemata - indigestible particu-
larly Dover powder. — Diuretics - this ~~is~~ from the Dr has formed
of urine - especially in one case. — Now the Dr expressly
recommends to us with great earnestness the colchicum autumnale
as tending to promote diuresis very general - saying and easing
pains - he thinks it not improvable that it may im-
prove the common remedy used in this affection -
Fomentations of warm vinegar and water - of spirits - of volatile
liniment — —. Rheumatism — — Sydenham was the
first who made a distinction between rheumatism and gout.
This is an inflammation attacking more particularly the
large joints - and involving frequently the whole limb as well as
the fascial envelop causing it. We consider chronic rheumatism prin-
cipally as the sequel of the former - and is particularly marked
by the absence of fever - as is the disposition of Dr Cullen's hyperemia.
The symptoms of acute rheumatism are those of the phlogosis
generally. Fever frequently attends also the joints - is common

most commonly by sudden alternations of temperature - a very frequent
cause. The terminations of rheumatism are resolution also - but
more commonly from the last by a gelatinous effusion - and again
by a chalky exudation concretions. We distinguish it from gout
by age - by cause - gout seldom occurs before 35th year. Rheumatism
occurs most frequently from cold - goes from high living - another
disease with which it is confounded is nephritis - especially when
the rheumatism is of that form characterized by low stage -

February 5th 1822.

Rheumatism - by metastasis will affect sometimes different
parts of the body. The exciting causes of this disease are cold -
especially sudden alternations - In the acute form the treatment is
obvious - bleeding both local and general - and especially let the blood
be large - leeches - cupping may be very proper. We are not keen
to remove the buffy coat - for as is shown by many instances of phlegm
& thrombus the buffy coat increases as the disease declines advances.

Saline purges are very proper also to relieve the affection from deta-
ment to other parts - sudorifics - Opium - sometimes have been
used with great effect in these cases - In this complaint emollients
will be peculiarly proper - as the pain here manifestly
increases the excitement - - The peruvian bark has been used

with great effect by many European Physicians - but again of other kinds
very injurious - It may however be used with propriety - but not
in the first stage - while high inflammatory symptoms are
present - For in the latter stage - we know that Stimulants
diffuse their action over the system - through the system - thus
relieving the morbid sensibility of the part - this is an impor-
tant principle - Gouty rheumatism - is sometimes
in Gallies - commonly the result of previous attacks of acute inflam-
mation - In this stage if there is some gelatinous - or even
frequently to the case - we may employ some saline purgative - and
also bleed if we choose - we use the Peruvian bark - a little
more effect the Colchicum autumnale - Notable tincture of
Guaiac - decoction of woods - has also been used with effect -
Turpentine - sweet oil - has also been used with effect. Tincture
of hops has also been used with effect - For vesicatory local
stimulants - sulphureous calomel - rap liniment - combined with
a spirit of turpentine - make a good medicine termed spencer's
ointment - Spirituous bath - and warm bath generally. Flannel
warm wet the skin is a most important remedy - and the flannel
often we should also apply very superficial - and where the disease
exists in particular joints as the knee - the knee cap will be

and with great effect. This practice of sitting in flannel was first suggested by Dr Haller of Edinburgh. A slight mercurial action has been used with great effect. A native plant - the green shrunk collage has been used by Dr Thacher and mentioned in his work - 20 or 30 grains once or twice a day. Bodily exercise will always be extremely proper and should always be enjoined.

February 19th 1822

Arthritis - gout - The authors explain the complaint of different names according as the particular joint is affected. The joint first or affected of this complaint was a lung, as recorded in July sent. The Professor doubts the hereditary nature of this disease absolutely considered. He presumes the predisposition may be hereditary. This disease is generally attended with syphilis & gonorrhoea. It appears before 30 years of age. It rarely appears in the earlier stage of life - though regulated by manner of living - excess of indulgence - indolent habit. Hoffman has justly observed - men have lost their gout with their fortunes. Persons labouring under gout are very liable to an attack of all the morbidities connected with it. This disease is particularly apt to be connected with a section of the kidneys - It comes on with the ordinary symptoms of pyrexia. The patient is commonly more inconvenienced at night, when warm in bed.

The joint affection soon begin to swell - and occasion great pain -
compensate to the application of the actual cautery - The Surgeon
does not advocate the plan of selling the joint with thick glaze,
and such like covering - the pit frequently terminates in
a shabby concretions - enveloping and rendering stiff the joint -
or bursal division goes into regular - irregular - ulcers - wandering &c.
In the books we find the disease related to a peculiar state of
the fluids - for this the Dr. does not entirely concur - he
ascribes it to an overloaded condition of the Lymphatics, arising
from high feeding - A free use of salubrious & tonic or
spirituous drinks is especially liable to produce this affection -
A former attack very much predisposes to this disease.

February 11th 1822.

This disease appears more frequently in some seasons than in others -
being less rather than in summer - than in we find construction in
the warmer climates of Europe - the smothery comes of this disease are great
colds - or slow venereal ulcers - Indigestion from quantity or quality
will also tend to bring up the complaint - violent exercise -
injury done to the joint - The use of this disease does not come
in practice until planned as Cullen says - and when Thomas
has been previously followed - The application of cold water has been

ly or disagreeable - the Professor seems very improper - The remedy he
recommends is the occasional use of the lancet - and condemns
those who deny this practice - during the paroxysms tepid applica-
tions are to be preferred. We shall have found as we have sug-
gested the colicium cutaneous an excellent medicine. The Prof.
opines, in that gout is a pure inflammatory affection of the smaller
joints - no inflammation of the larger. In treatment in viewing this
thing as an inflammatory disease - we place venesection as the
most important. This does not altogether accord with modern
practice - but we have respectable authorities in its favor. -
Some writers recommend another in this disease - but without
specimen the skeleton, especially in a good habit we think, deem
it an improper remedy - as tending to induce a plethoric
Cathartics - sometimes of urine - and recommended by some
authors. Hoffman tells us that he used a ^{great} quantity of water
in anticipation of a fit of gout with great relief since Dr. Huxham
opines he used the same plan in respect to the late
Queen of France with success - which was a mixture of
chubarb - magister and sweet water. - Stears of opium
baths lately introduced here, tho' it does not appear to
Ipsil fomentations of warm water are also frequently of use as also

warm bath. Considering the connection between this disease and
nephritis - some have recommended alkalies - as magnesia - the
Dr. thinks they may be of service as soothe irritation - but not as counter-
acting any particular acidity. The diet of the patient should be
as simple as possible. Local stimuli in this case will also be very proper
except when the brain is in a very excited state as in chorea.

If the disease suddenly recedes from the feet and fixes itself on some
remote part - collecting will be very proper. Blisters and the
immersion of the feet in warm water will have a sufficient influ-
ence in bringing back the disease to its original situation in its previous
tenderness and exercise are to be chiefly considered. Their diet
should be water alone - and with chlorine - grating with flesh
daily.

February 12th 1822 --

Chorea. But imperfectly known to modern practice
series - and parts of the present information of them is derived
from the ancient writers. Chorea minor is divided into
2 great orders - such as affect only the limbs without producing
much constitutional disturbance - and those which affect the system generally.
Of the first kind are four - forms: - We here follow the man-
agement of Wither - although our Professor does not think it by any
means unreasonable. When we find a disease thus entirely

these - we may rely upon local treatment only - but where the
system is affected - we do no good without introducing our
remedies generally to the system. Dr. Willan divides the disease
themselves into 2 kinds. 1st Papular or little pimples which may
be considered as an enlargement of the papillae of the skin.
He makes 3 genera under this head - *strophulus* - The first species
of which is the *strophulus intertruncatus* - *strophulus albidus* - *stroph-*
ulus confertus - - - *Strophulus intertruncatus* appearing commonly a
few days after birth - is made up of the new eruption made
upon the child by the air - the eruption is first red then
becomes more yellow. The proper treatment is here to keep the
bumps freely open - and break the skin with tepid water mixed
with a little solution of iodine. Frequently we shall find the
eruption more profuse in the very young child than medicines given
into the stomach. The *strophulus albidus* requires no particular
treatment - a simple acidity of the stomach. *Strophulus conf-*
ertus is truly rank - of appearing between 3rd and 5th
month and sometimes of the growth of every tooth. The
treatment here will be to cut the gums and administer
mild purges. Some have attributed the title upon well as
a very dangerous - - The next genus is the *Leichen* -

muscles of patches - and frequently connected with some
affection of the system and terminating in ~~death~~^{scars}. It is very more
about the age of puberty and is peculiar to this affection. They
commonly occur in the summer season - after a kind of purgation
or an interruption of the menses in females. It is very
dangerous to resist their eruption - but they are to be treated by
saline purges - frequently bleeding - especially if the habit be
fixed. - another species of this is the Pocky tropicus - gen-
erally attacking the northern man who goes to a southern climate -
and sometimes appearing in our climate - ~~in~~^{from} India -
attacking more particularly old men - connected with general weakness
of the system - the Puffin has found the application of warm salt
water more particularly serviceable - a kind of decoction of the roots
a sassafras will be not proper - Prunella pediculi is another form
of this affection - attacking the water - commonly ascribed to the
presence of ascariæ in the intestinal canal - and relief of in-
jection of lime water, & sometimes castor oil - ~~the~~^{the} Prunella
papulæ - relief of injection of soap and water - external applica-
tion of a mixture of water and sulphate of zinc, half one half.

Prunella methuensis is another form mentioned by Willian - as well as
Prunella sarkis - relief of white precipitate externally - a dent -

of it is an arrow of itself. - We now come to the next
order. The Squamous is scaly eruptions in the skin in a humiliated
condition - Some genera belong to this order - Leprosy - Psoeasis -
Pityriasis - Ichthyosis. - In warm countries where the people
are inattentive to cleanliness - the first species, Leprosy is apt
to occur. - Leprosy vulgaris - and Leprosy venerea are the two species
of this. I also regard the next genus - the one has found the one
of Indian made to the foot, and white precipitate ointment was
going to help more particularly leproseal - The next order Eum-
themata - elements are attending - the most important element of
this class are ^{scabietosis} scabies and eczemas - the eruption appearing in the
latter 4 days & after the first symptoms - and in the former 2 days.
We distinguish these 2 eruptions - In eczema, lesions in muscles there are
regular interstices - in scabietosis are regular effluences. The color
is lighter in scabietosis than in eczema. - There is a particular form
of muscles termed eczema vulgaris attended with putrid symptoms -
where the eruption is also of a ^{dark kind} black color. As respects the treatment
of this form, as ^{scabietosis} scabietosis will be present - as one common
in these cases ^{scabietosis} scabietosis should be entirely rejected - and if it appears
the cutaneous form in such necessity are the general anti-phlog-
istic treatment. - There is also a malignant form of scabietosis

fever - namely *Scarlating malignant* - appearing symptoms of
a very typhoid nature - and requiring corresponding treatment.

February 14th 1822 -

Scarlatina - appears in 3 forms - simple - uncering - when the throat
is very much affected - maligra when typhoid symptoms when then
relates. In the ordinary form the disease goes off in about 6 days -
but when more violent action has taken place there is greater danger
mortality of the cuticle with more slow recovery. Abscesses of various
sometimes occur - requiring some stimulating treatment as the the
use of - wine - chalybeate - opium. In some cases
the character of the eruption - we will need healing gargles -
perhaps treating the ulcer with a solution of sulphate of copper -
one of Wells gargle - wine. and in the typhoid character we will
do injury if according to Hamiltons plan we administer purges, as
our Father solemnly assures us - the proper treatment is in-
stimulating treatment in some respect - sometimes indeed but
not successful authorities. If the ulcer continue very long the
incurable acid gargle may be employed - - Phosphoric
mucilage - arising in some instances from Pithon in the
spring recovery of the fever - a symptomatic of fever. But one
of the most general causes is some improper food taken

into the stomach - There is one exception very much resembling those
treated by William several infanilities - difficult to distinguish from
Malaria. Indeed our Professor thinks many of these diseases should
be clasped with one another - thus including their nature, and
regulating them by more scientific principles - Much also comes
under this head - the most order we enounce in the Bulletin
the first genus we mention of William is the Empyema albae
treated - Pemphegus and others come under this class ^{order} - The
next order is Putridity or one genus of which is the Pemphegus
commonly cured by warm baths - and warm emollient compresses
of equal parts of tar ointment and sulphur ointment -
This disease is frequently termed toxic capitis - In that
particular situation it chiefly affects the nose and produces great
swells - destroying frequently a considerable portion of the nose - and
the 9th has commonly relieved it by the use of the ointment of arsenic
commonly called Rustard's ointment (vide Formulas Substitutes)
Varicella Vaccinae - commonly finishes its course in about 14 days -
and the matter should not be taken from them previous to the
day - Varicella - sometimes assuming the character of variola -
and then attended with more alarming symptoms -
of the order Bullae of Watson - several genera are included.

We have then considered the whole of the class of cutaneous and prurient
to another order that of Psoriasis. February 15th 1822 -
Psoriasis - meaning increased discharges - divided into humoral
and natural eruptions - of this class the 3^d makes 2 orders -
Humoral eruptions are divided also into active and passive - worse in idiopathy
and symptomatic - the active occurring more frequently in youth, when
there is great action of the system - the latter proper in more
advanced life - when debility prevails - The distinction of idiop-
athic and symptomatic - is easily recognised - The cause of humoral
may be summed up thus - excess of heat or excess of cold - Inter-
ruption of any natural excretion, especially of the menses - Eruption
venerea is another exciting cause - A preceding attack is suf-
ficient to produce a return of this affection - Irritation alone
will frequently produce an afflux of blood to those parts - as the
irritation of singing or public speaking - Indeed the proximate cause of
all these humoral eruptions is an afflux of blood to the parts -
We may notice the treatment of psoriasis generally - blood
letting - according to the time of life - men under such condition
of blood letting - this a very good plan to accommodate an acute
Eruption is also of power - to diminish the excitement of
the system generally - The 3^d speaks highly of the sulphate.

of soda - and has been used where a person labouring under Hemor-
rhage has relaxed it by administering a dose of salts. ~
Diuretics can also sometimes very proper - and nitrate of potash
has long used with great success - 10 or 15 gr every hour. ~
The acetate of lead has been used very much by some - and ex-
periences of Philadelphia have shown administration not with success - but
always combined with opium - but the Dr. reports that some
had seen success once this use of the chloride the result of
no means recommends it. ~ The tincture of kino as well as
alum have also been used once the Dr. speaks of generally of
the alum when - after proper depletion has been made. ~
The Symplocos virginica has of late been said to be employed
with success - but the Dr. does not give much credit
to these plants - but as auxiliaries. Gold has been also
employed - and of late it appears in some European journals -
being employed with success - the salt in these cases should
be simple - and not taken in very large quantities. ~
In symptomatic fever - as immediately with an attack of
typhus fever - our treatment will consist in tonic and
stimulants. ~ - Epistaxis is very frequently met with
for other secretions - as the flow of the menses. The treatment

ing this case is the same as in hematuria generally.
But when it is very excessive - we have recourse to some
means - as prepare upon the veins - & experiments of a decoction of
lent mistletoe with sulphate of copper.

February 16th 1822.

We divide epistaxis into symptomatic and idiopathic -
Hæmoptysis - a discharge of blood from the lungs -
presence of flushed cheeks - a saltish taste of the salivæ -
We divide also this disease into symptomatic and idiopathic.
We divide this from hæmaturia - for in the latter case the
blood thrown off is of a dark colour - and is sometimes not
coagulated - the ordinary form of hæmoptysis is attended with
a full pulse - and sometimes general symptoms of excitement.
Various means have been devised to account for this attack
state of mind - but our Physicians assert that it is connected
with and arises from a general calid condition of all the
fluids - This disease is symptomatic of many of the
typhoid fever - when occurring in typhoid fever we are not
to look upon it as any alarming symptom - but as an effort
of nature to unload itself - When this occurs in typhoid
on the other hand - we are not to consider it as an unfa-

venous symptom - Treatment - in full habit blood
letting - saline cathartics - and opium especially of a sudorific char-
acter - as respects vomiting salt - The Dr thinks it of
a very doubtful character - and too apt to supply the place
of other important remedies - Nitrate of potash - sometimes
very successful - even in small doses - smothering suffices -
Hæmaturia - is also ad apta idiopathic and

symptomatic - symptomatic of yellow fever and other infl-
ammatory complaints - as also of the plague - sometimes substit-
uting in place of the menses - This is sometimes thrown
downward through the intestinal canal. During the parox-
ysm it will be proper to administer some sweet water and
sudanum - or effereasing mixture with chalk - If
this occurs not - we may throw up an opiate injection -

Hæmaturia - a bloody discharge from the kidneys -
sometimes symptomatic of inflamed kidneys - or inflamed
bladder - The treatment here will be milie Diet -
indulgences - mucilaginous drinks - as marsh mallow chicken
sip water - a warm anise mixture - an enjoining of peach
leaves has also been recommended - as well as the salutar-
ina mix - even in doses of 5 grains with 10 or 15 spiritus -

Hæmorrhoids — an state of enlarged, vein either within or without the sphincter muscle — when external there is always one larger than the rest — termed the master pile — these tumours either internally or externally sometimes burst, and bleed — these termed bleeding piles. It appears most commonly in advanced age — and appear occasionally however in early life — They are the frequent result of long continuing sitting for a long time upon a hard seat — hence riding. Prolapsus haemorrhoidalis is a step in producing these tumours.

February 18th 1822

The use of astringent medicines will sometimes give rise to these tumours — a suppurant condition is also another cause. When this disease results from venereal gonorrhoea as most commonly the case — blood-letting becomes necessary — and when the piles themselves are bleeding, they ought not to be checked — till the system is fully unobscured — mild cathartics as castor oil and magnesia. Sulphur also has been employed — as well as the lemniscate electricity. When the parts are not very painful — and the tumours not very large — sitting over the steam of warm water will frequently prove of service. When there is great tenacity of the parts — a well made poultice — combining with laudanum —

unctive and restorative applications are also frequently used -
and one of the most common is the Gale ointment with camphor.
The Super acetate of lead also frequently used - Marrow
rubbed upon a plaster plate tile fully incorporated with the
lead - is also a domestic remedy frequently very serviceable. A
practice made & the extract of Stramonium is also sometimes
serviceable - - But sometimes surgical assistance become
necessary - and our best plan says the Dr will be to plunge the
lament into the larger pile - and we are not to fear the
hemorrhage so much to keep off. But as we may see the
bulge of the largest with our hook and remove it with the
scalpel - But if the tumour is of the blind sort - and
appears only upon going to stool - or upon great exertions of the
patient - we are to seize this occasion to cut them off -
A frequent washing the parts with cold water will have a tend-
ency to prevent the enlargement of the tumour. The injection
of a fluid of alum into the intestine once or twice a day -
and allowed to remain there for about one minute - will
by its solution there - act as an antispasmodic - and be frequen-
tly be very efficacious - our Professor has known this to eff-
ect a cure in 8 or one or two cases - when say other remedies have

Sailed - - - Menstrual - a prophase of loss of the menses -
accompanied with a variety of symptoms about the part - - the Prophase
now enumerates several different species of this affection -

This hemorrhage is passive and active - passive when occurring in the
advanced stages of fever - the active is suppuratively well known - the
symptoms are, pain in the back and loins - general febrile excitement
some enlargement of the womb - in a more advanced stage -
considerable debility - excited state of the nervous system - fever -
her also frequently attends this state of things - It is not confined
to married women - but appears sometimes in a formidable
degree in virgins - This, says our Professor is another proof of its
not being a venereal - as taught by many. The causes of this
disorder are intemperate indulgence in living - want of due exercise -
or an excess of the same. Excess of venereal intercourse - or a dis-
ordered state of the womb. Exposure to damp situations also
frequently excite ~~the~~ this affection - as well as frequent
abortions - The treatment of this disease when of an active character -
requires rest - nourishing food. The exhibition of a large
opiate will also be peculiarly called for - Small doses

of antimony will sometimes be of service - to determine to the
shock - and upon the morbid accumulation about the uterus.

February 19th 1822 ~

After the active stage has passed - we may employ antiseptic reme-
dies - as the application of cloths wet with cold vinegar and water - or
suffusion of cold air into the hamula - an antiseptic injection of
alum and infusion of oak bark - or an ounce of alum to a
pint of the infusion of oak bark. In the way of internal reme-
dies - the sulphuric acid as in the infusion of roses - alum also.
moderate bleeding in anticipation of the menstrual discharge will
be very proper - and tend to disperse the discharge from the uterus -
Where the disease is much connected with general debility - cold
sea bathing - as well as chalybeate water used to moderation - and
with great reference to the habit ~ ~ We now proceed to
consider of this class of diseases the first genus we meet with
is profuse sweating - termed *Ephidrosis* ~ ~ But the Dr acknowledges he
has never seen this disease alone but as symptomatic - and
yet introduces it for practical purposes - as he does. This
is a very constant symptom of Rheumatism or Gleet - to
a degree of abstinence and cathartics. To restrain these dif-
ferent discharges - we must begin with antiseptics - as spirit wine

sulphuric acid - the next series is a preternatural flow of
tears or Epiphora - in some instances constitutional - to be relieved
by local warm cold water - sulphate of zinc 1/2 to the cure.
Ophiasis - a discharge of purulent matter from the eyes the
consequence of inflammation. Use a wash of soap and water
with brandy - and such other remedies as have been mentioned
under the head of Ophiasis. Ptyalism - most commonly
the effects of mercury - not always so sometimes the consequence
of distended meninges. The best to be kept open with saline
lucanais - Cloths applied behind the ear - Galactaria -
a profuse flow of milk - attended sometimes with great
debility of sexual constitution. We divide the disease into 3
species - glandular - in pregnant women - lactation - in women
going suck - sibilant - when it occurs from a general relaxed system.
Cholera - morbus - frequently connected with the
whole habit - but for the most part arising from some altera-
tion in the bowels - or a check of perspiration in warm
weather. We notice 2 species - vulgaris as commonly appearing -
Indica - as it appeared in the Pandemic and a good deal
through India. In the common cholera morbus - when called
^{when a combination of calomel and opium has been found most beneficial}
upon to visit a patient labouring under vomiting and

purging - how we should administer immediately an opiate -
with sweet water - a bandage applied around the stomach.
If called in N. B. From the last state until the
succeeding - the Professor was prevented by continued indis-
position from meeting his class -

25th
Febuary 8th 1822 ~

We next notice cholera infantum - let how referred to it under
the head of bilious remittent - In the opinion of our Professor that
this disease is not generally understood - and that from this arises
the vast number of deaths in our summer months - our first
indications should be to clear out fully the stomach and
bowels - and thus attending to the feeble state of the com-
plaint in the first instance. The strong should also be at-
tended to in the early stage - which we call active - But in the
passive - when there is a continued irritability of the bowels we
need some costringent - as chalky mixture. Bitters also
will be very proper in this stage in the later stage however.
The mixture of rice will be a very safe remedy - to soothe the
bowels - and prevent the food from running off - when we need
a more powerful costringent - the marshmallow will be

very fit. There is a form of diabetes named chronic - requiring
great medical resources. In this case the Dr. has found the
Diapras simarubas - very efficacious sometimes. Dr. Park has
found it tends to effect a cure after a long continuance of this
complaint - applies alternately to the inside and legs. -
Secretes - being a premature secretion from the kidneys -
not altogether of a urinary character - but mixed with
saccharine matter - attended with dyspepsia - extreme thirst.
This disease has been noticed by Physicians from almost the
first ages of the world - The saccharine quality was not
noticed till about the early part of 17th Century by Dr. Keil -
an English practitioner of medicine - This disease is very
insidious in its approach - not attacking in the first place
the kidneys but the stomach - evinced by dyspepsia and
a very voracious appetite. In this complaint - we find
the buffy coat - ~~and~~ although there is an inflammatory action -
another proof of the fallacy of this appearance. This
disease attacks more frequently the aged - but sometimes the
young. Two cases are recorded by Dr. Gregory where the disease
was taken off by another point of the body being affected.
Very large quantities of saccharine matter have occasionally

large quantity in the urine of these patients - any thing which
tends to produce much debility - and more particularly a debility
of the digestive organs - has tended to produce this effect.
any abstinence from animal food, and strict adherence to
vegetable food is a very productive cause of this disease -
Dr Hirsch has tested a sweet quality in the expectations of patients
labouring under this disease - and although Hippocrates refers not
particularly to this complaint - yet the Dr thinks he had it in
view when he remarked that when the excrements of the ear pop-
speak a sweet quality - it was a fatal prognostic - Dr Bell
says this disease originates in the stomach -

February 26th 1822 -

Sydenham - who was the first to entertain proper ideas on this
disease - ascribed that it arises from an irregularity of the digestive
organs with a disturbance of the assimilatory process - Dr Darwin
presumed that in this disease - there was a retrograde action
of the absorbents - Treatment - This disease has been cured by
various and very contrary means - Dr Ferriar - of Manchester - has
cured a number of these diseases by change of food - and general
tonic plan - Indeed lately the attention of physicians has
been called to a right view of this disease by Dr Bell - and

He has recommended the hepatics ammonia - a most nauseating medicine says our Professor - and not ill calculated to sit upon delicate stomachs - but more lately he advises the solutio alkali. To this says our Professor we can have no objection. Dr Keach has cured two cases of ~~the~~ this affection by an abstinence to animal food - and attending to invigorating the system - they were both induced by too much living upon vegetable aliment - Enuresis is most certainly a ~~flow~~ of urine - but more properly arising generally from general or partial paralysis - as respects this disease - it arises from different causes - as a schoribus prostrata - and moreover the circumstances of habit very much influences this affection - The proximate cause of this disease may arise from 2 opposite causes - as a ~~very~~ paralytic affection - or an increased sensibility of the part arising from the presence of some irritating matter - as stone - Cantharides has long much activity in these cases - as well as the different balams - As a tonic - iron is to be extremely -

Leucorrhoea - or flux albus - usually a white discharge - but sometimes yellow - and bloody - It appears at all periods of life - Frequently takes place in girls about the regular periods of the menses - or after their discharge has ceased - - The first species of this dis-

sure we notice in the leucorrhoea infantilis - arising in
children - perhaps 8 or 9 years of age - and arising from want
of cleanliness - and assumes sometimes an inflammatory ap-
pearance - giving the impression of too general disease -
To abate this we begin washing with soap and
water - and afterwards injections of Linn.
February 27th 1822 -

No circumstance of the urine of chlorotic patients undergoing any
fermentation - from its vegetable origin - leucorrhoea arises probably
from 2 causes - one affection of the vessels of the uterus or of the
ovary arising - the 2^d affects that we are to consider this as disease in
any affection of the whole system not only of the uterus & ovaries.
In these cases we find a general leuco-phlegmatic habit - the pulse
small and weak - the discharge pale - and commonly inodorous.
The patient finds pain in the groin - and about the kidneys - a
great disinclination to exertion - or weariness upon the least
exercise - But when the discharge arises from a vitiated state
of the menses - from a disordered secretion in some local place -
the discharge is more of a purulent character - frequently odorous.
In the leucorrhoea of pregnant women we find much the same
symptoms - We readily distinguish this disease from gonorrhoea.
It arises from general phlogosis - from redundant habit -

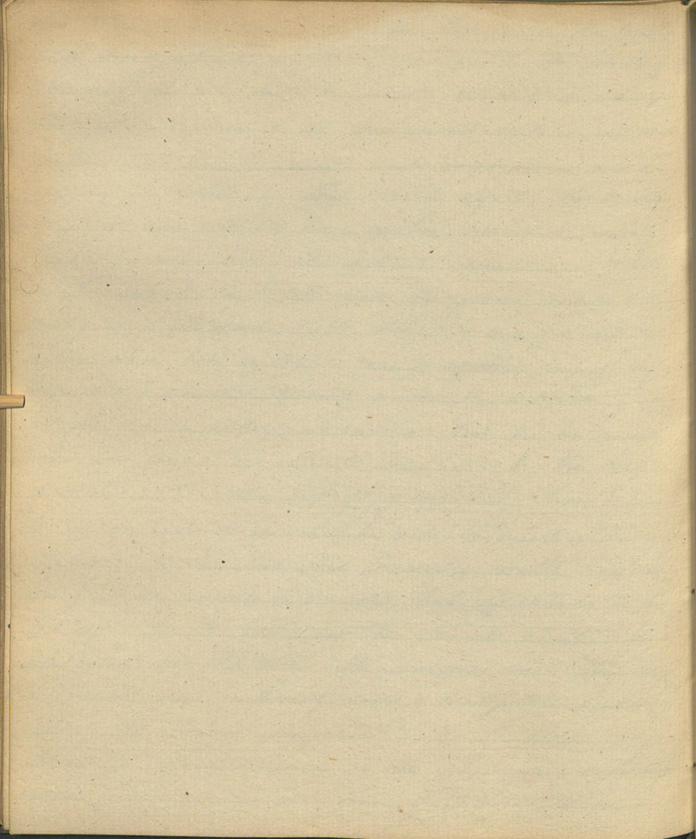
Frequent abactions - different purities - Treatment -
when connected with full habit - bloodletting will be
very proper - Blisters also are sometimes very proper -
as well as warm bathing - when there appears local congestion
in the uterus - But when the disease arises from pure
debility - a different plan of treatment will be called
for - a general tonic plan - chalybeates - Here also when
the affection arises from debility - the timeline of constriction
will be very proper - but highly improper when it arises
from obstruction. Warm uterine may here also be proper -
as respects local treatment - we may employ an
injection of sulphate of zinc - ʒi or ʒss to the cervix -
But these injections are not to be used when obstruction
exists - any Emplastrum calidum applied to the lumbi
may be very proper - Suffragiones -
The first of these we notice is Pteris - This disease
is generally ascribed to an obstructed excretion of the
liliary ducts - but the I. cases that it may also arise
from a profuse flow of the bile - whereby a portion of
it rent into the intestines is reabsorbed and taken
into the circulating - This latter cause is not mentioned
specially by authors.

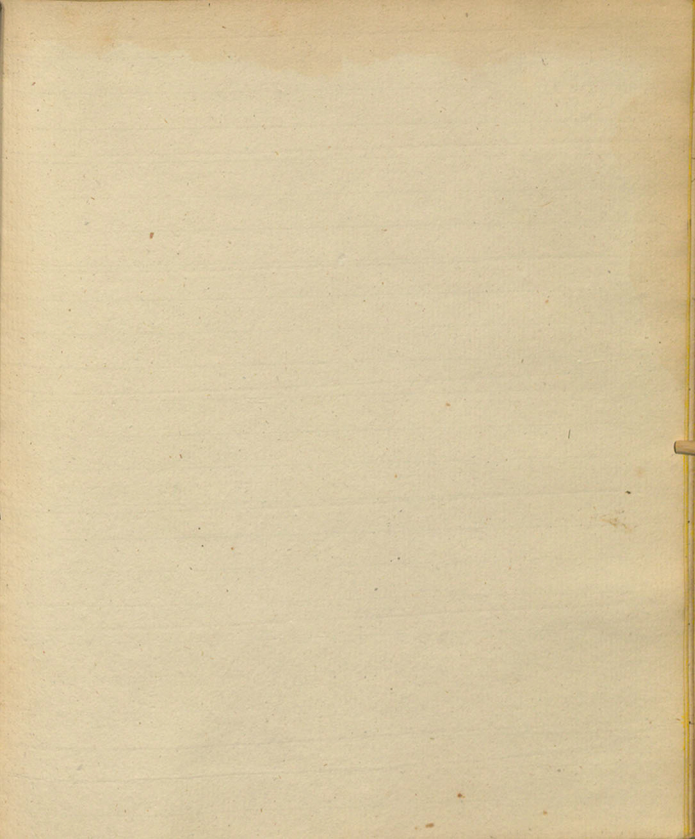
by another -

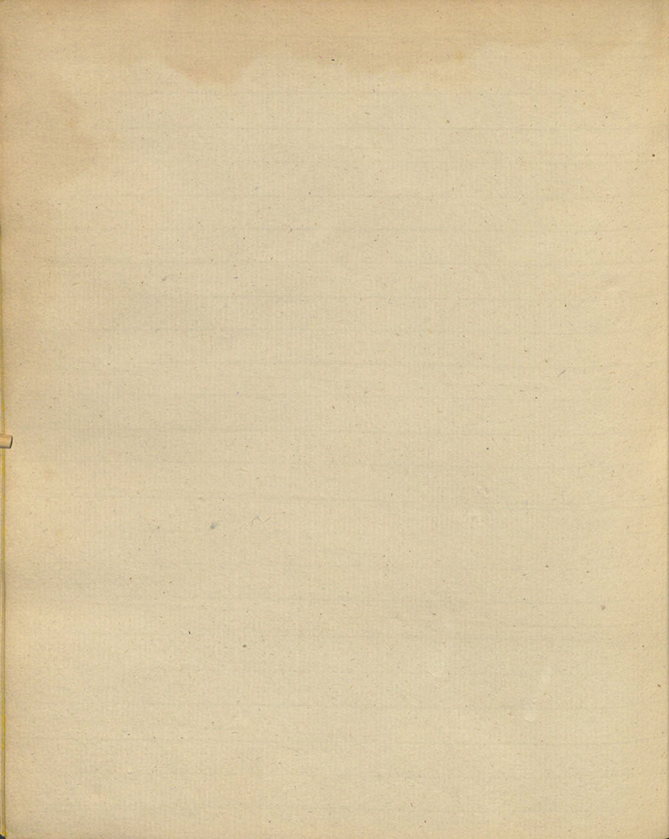
February 28th 1822.

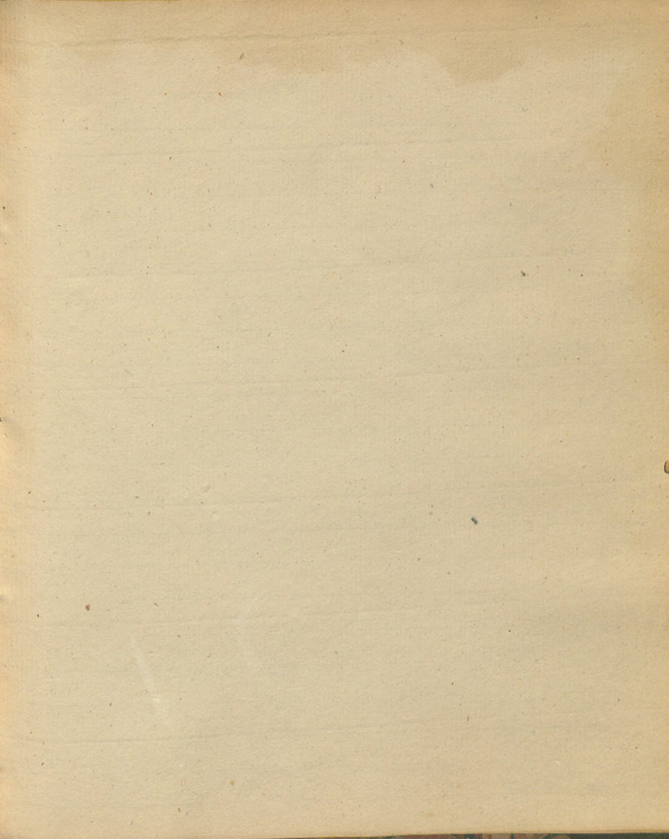
The bile from its constitution is very little liable to undergo
intoxication - and such experience proves to be the case - With
the use of the bile we are all well acquainted - We mention
among other symptoms of this disease the yellow color or staining
itself in the nails and sclerotic of the eye. In a serious
form of the disease stupor and delirium supervene - which
are properly considered as very & alarming symptoms -
In dissections in this disease we find all the parts of the
body tinged with a superabundance of this fluid. -
Dr. Puzos divides this disease into idiopathic and sym-
ptomatic. Jaundice more commonly attacks women than men
and also children more frequently than adults -
owing to the peculiar state of the fibres in young subjects -
The more common causes of this disease are gall stones stones
impacting the biliary ducts - pressure of the tumor which
have an influence in promoting the secretion of bile. Inflammation
Dr. Puzos impute much upon the simple cause of an impaired
secretion of bile - Compression from an enlarged liver or
spleen is also another cause. The indication in jaundice
is ^{to remove the offending cause.} to allay the pain - then to remove the ~~obstruction~~ ^{the} cause
in point to allay the pain - then to remove the ~~obstruction~~ ^{the} cause

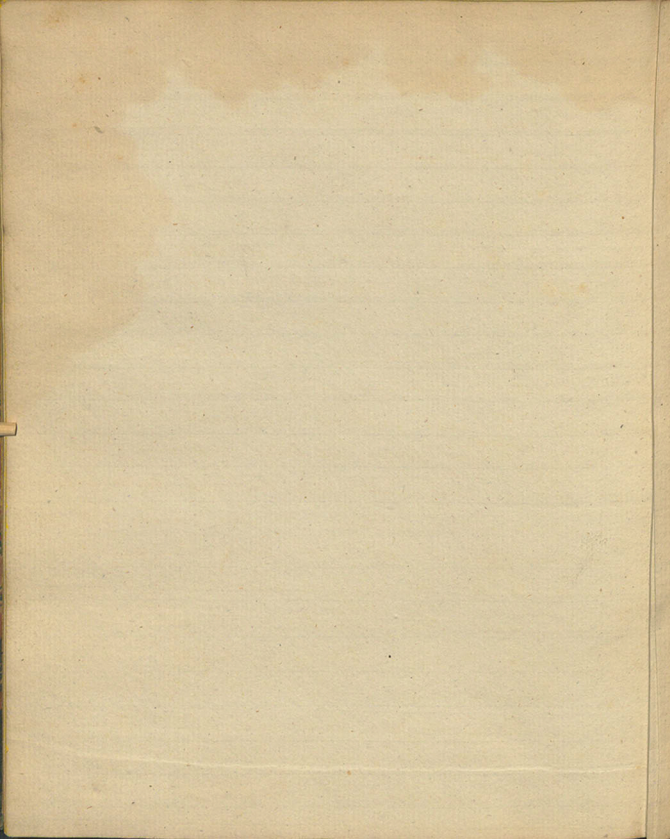
How When we have reason to suspect an obstruction in the liver
small doses of calomel may be proper - even to the point of
physalisms. The diet should be especially attended to - and
the patient enjoined to eat fresh succulent vegetables and acid
fruits &c. a domestic remedy much employed is raw eggs
appearing to operate by their laxative effect. The Dr. relates
one case where after the use of emetics followed by a strictly
feeding on raw eggs. The patient recovered. - While
on this subject, the Professor made the following remarks on
constipation of the bowels. He stated a case of a violent
nature which had resisted a series of repeated purging - &
large doses of calomel. Finally overcome by a solution of
apaputida. He added in addition that he has removed
some few cases of very obstinate constipation by the use
of emetics. The common methods of exsulting them by him
is as composed of ipecacuanha and tartarized antimony -
15 and 2. He then that these favorable results - have claimed
his particular consideration - and that he intends to present
his views to the public in the journal about to be
established in this city. He imagines that this mode
of treating long continued cases of constipated bowels -
where the usual purgatives had failed - may
become a valuable resource to the Physicians - especially
under proper restrictions. - Conclusion.











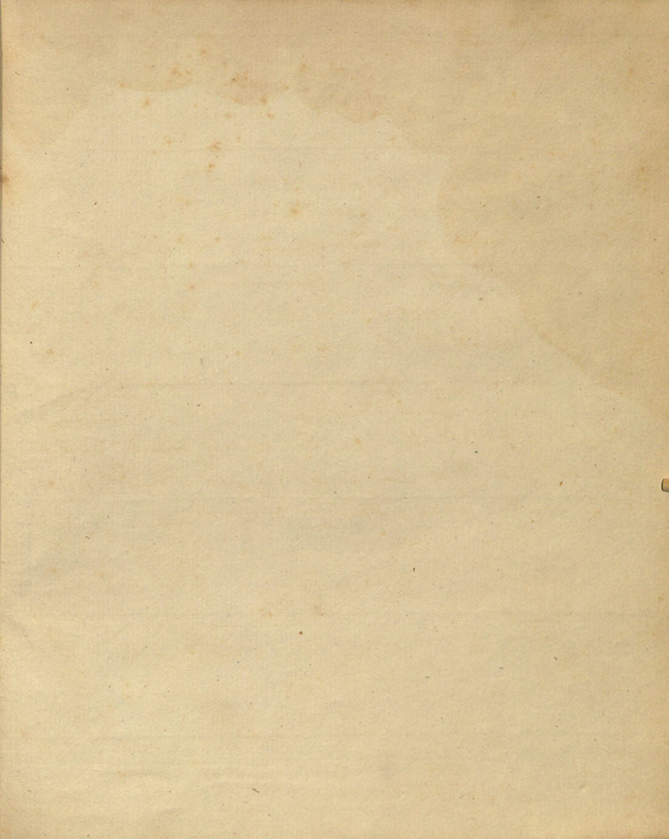
Zoology - or the description and classification of animals - is divided
into 4 great classes - and again subdivided into 14 others. The
first great class comprehends that order of animals which have
back bones - and again again divided into 4 classes - mammalia
aliq - or animals whose females have breasts and give suck - and
bring forth their young alive - a number of these inhabit the
water as the whale - the porpoise - have also double hearts - and
warm blood. The next class of the articulated animals is -
Artes. or Arthropods - into among whom the omm is hatched out
as the body - forming one great distinction between them and
the mammalia - or mammiferous animals - and one termed arthropods
animals. The next great class of articulated animals are the
Reptiles - ^{Septalia} - propuping lumps - red blood - but having only a
heart with only one auricle - and not a full double ventricle -
but a ventricle with a septum. They have mucous cold blood.
They are mucous creatures - but do not hatch their eggs by incu-
cations - The last class of the articulated animals is the
Pisces - or Fishes. Their peculiarities consist in living in water -
do not breathe by lungs - but are supplied by a substitute termed
Gills - propuping manner - heart with one auricle and one
ventricle. They do not propagate by genital contact & the sexes - but

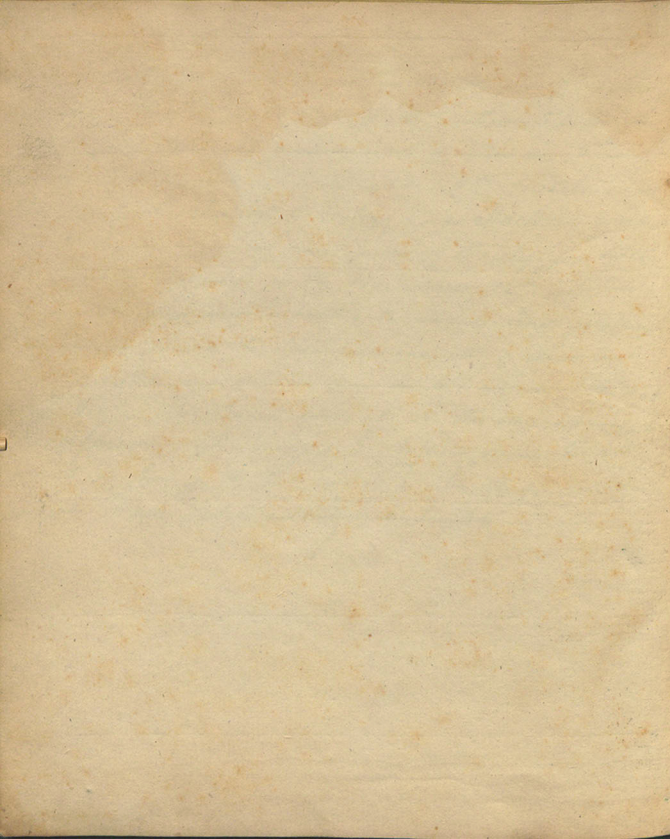
The next great class of animals - is the animals without
back bones - or non articulated. The first species of this class
are the Cephalopodes - 2nd - Protozoa - 3rd - Infusorians -

4th acaphalus - 5th Brachiopodes - 6th

: It is

to be noticed that all these come under the order of molluscs,
animals. The 3rd great class is the articulated animals,
divided first into the arachnides - 2nd Crustaceans - 3rd -
arachnides. to which belongs the spider. 4th Insects. -
The 4th great division of zoology is the Placian animals.
The 1st named is a very rare specimen of this class from Europe.
The first of this class is the Echinosclerites - 2nd Intestines -
of which the ground worm inhabiting the intestinal canal of children.
They inhabit moreover the blood vessels and the 1st named is a
collection of them removed taken from the left ventricle of the heart
of a Dog. The Laminæ belong also to this class. 3rd
Accoliphes - 4th Polypes. 5th Infusory animals. The last
account we have of these animals is from the great Danish
zoologist - Muller - whose authority is undoubted in





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Author

Hosack, D.

Notes [taken by

A. Hanrersley] ...

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